The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6349. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Passage of Claim and Grand Jury Bills by the House.

Schemes for Rapid Transit Coming into Prominence.

Looking into George Law's New-York Ferry Management.

Tweed Still Afraid to Face the Committee on Elections.

Appointments by the Board of Canal Commissioners.

Decision of Justice Learned in Tweed's Bail Affirmed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

The Twombly substitute came up on its final passage in the Assembly this morning and received 82 votes to 29 in opposition. No attempt was made by anyone to delay or obstruct its passage, as it is generally understood by those who fought it on Monday night that it can never pass the Senate in its present shape, and it was deemed unnecessary to renew the strife over it in the lower House. The Senate will unquestionably adhere to the bill reported in that body by the Committee on Cities, which does not differ materially from the Twombly bill, with the exception that it omits the name of Gen. COCHRANE from the Board of Audit. Some Senators are in favor of also dropping the name of Mr. STEBBINS and leaving the Board to consist of two members—Mr. GREEN and Mr. VAN NORT. Mr. WHITLOCK's amendment to the Twombly bill, providing for public sittings of the Board of Audit, will doubtless be incorporated in the Senate bill, as it is admitted on all sides to be a wise provision. The Fenton men, who were disposed to be so jubilant over the result of Monday night's vote, begin to discover that they have not achieved much of a victory after all.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. PRINCE's bill providing for the session of two Grand Juries in New-York at the same time was also put on its third reading today and passed by a vote by a vote of 83 to 28. FIELDS made a long argument against it, claiming that it was unnecessary and would lead to conflict and confusion in the finding of indictments. He said that London, with a population of 3,000,000, only had one Grand Jury, and New-York, with less than a third the number of inhabitants certainly could not need more than one. He undertook to assert that the last murder in New-York City which deprived the world of JIM FISK and consigned STOKES to a murderer's cell, could be traced directly to the existence of two Grand Juries holding sessions at the same time. The Assembly could not see the force of FIELDS' logic and promptly passed the bill.

NEW BILLS.

A large number of new bills were introduced, of which the most important, as affecting the City, were a bill to extend Madison-avenue north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street; a bill limiting deposits in savings banks for a single individual to $3,000; a bill relating to quacks and quack medicines, and a bill regulating the quality and price of gas supplied by the New-York gas companies.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

The question of rapid transit for the City of New-York is likely to occupy a large share of attention here this Winter as it has every Winter for the last ten years. A multitude of rival schemes are already being urged upon the attention of members, and it will be fortunate for the people if the projectors of competing plans do defeat, in their rivalry, the grand object which all have in view. Four bills have been introduced thus far, viz.: The Pneumatic Tunnel bill, for a double tunnel road under Broadway; the Manhattan Company's old bill, which was vetoed by Gov. FENTON, for an underground road on the Broadway line; VANDERBERGH's bill, which is substantially that of the Pneumatic, of which he claims the original proprietorship, and the Metropolitan bill, commonly known as "Swain's Three-tier Road," which has been here for several years past. Among the projects now here, but not yet introduced, is Mr. CHURCH's scheme for two roads on the "Arcade" plan, one east and one west of Broadway, running to the Harlem River, It is proposed that this road shall be built and run by the City, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of H. G. Stebbins, A. H. Green, Geo. M. Van Nort, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Hon. Jno. Wheeler and others, or their successors, the fare to be not more than five cents from the Battery to Harlem, and as much lower as may be found practicable after providing for running expenses, interest on lands and sinking fund for their final redemption after fifty years. In case the City does not choose to build both roads, the Harlem, or any other railroad is to have the privilege of building one of them under the same restrictions as regards fare.

Another scheme which will be offered for the consideration of the Legislature by Mr. GARDNER, under the title of the "New-York Warehouse and Railway Company," combines the following comprehensive features:

First—To build wharves 100 feet wide and 500 feet long on iron columns, filled with masonry, and on these wharves fire-proof warehouses, so that ships can discharge directly into the warehouses or upon the wharves, as circumstances may require.

Second—A double-track railway around the City, on the bulkhead line, with turn-tables, so that the cars can be run on the wharves, and thus making a warehouse-railroad depot and wharf in one structure, thereby saving all the cartage of goods, beside preventing exposure to the weather and loss by injury and theft.

Third—A sub-surface railway, with four tracks, commencing at the Battery and following the line of Broadway to Union-square, whence one branch follows the line of Broadway to Ninth-avenue, thence under that avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, thence to Harlem River, where it meets the other branch from Union-square, by way of the Fourth-avenue, thus making a circle.

By this means the way travel and through travel are both accommodated, and it is claimed that two tracks can be used for the transportation of freight along the line during the night.

Fourth—In connection with the line at Fourth-avenue another road is to be built in Westchester County along the line of the Harlem River to a distance not exceeding fifteen miles, thence east to a point on the Sound, thence back again to Harlem, forming a circle. It is claimed that every dwelling on the Island of Manhattan will be brought within one-quarter of a mile of rapid transit, and that in no case will goods be required to be carted more than a quarter of a mile, and then only through the cross streets. The bill provides, also, for the appointment of a Commission who shall have power to control the location of the route or line of the road, and the manner of its construction. It is claimed that this will centralize business, and thus cheapen its transaction while it decentralizes population, and thus improves the health of the City and reduces the cost of living.

In addition to the above plans for rapid transit, there are parties here who propose to submit a bill providing for a Board of Engineers and business men, whose duty it shall be to examine any and all schemes for quick transit that may be submitted to it, and determine upon the best plan—the decision of the Board to be made within thirty days after the passage of the act, and to be final. The Board shall also have power to modify any plan submitted to it, and impose such restrictions upon the mode of its construction as the public interest may seem to require. It is claimed that great experience has proved the impossibility of getting any bill for quick transit through the Legislature which shall answer the objections of the Governor and at the same time be of such a character as to induce capitalists to build the road; that the Legislature is not the proper body to decide upon the details of any plan that may be submitted, and that there is no hopes of anything practical being done for the relief of New-York in the matter of quick transit except by a general bill, which shall leave to a compteent Board of engineers and business men the task of deciding upon the merits of the rival schemes, and selecting such as will command the requisite capital to build it.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported favorably the concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution, so as to provide for an extension of the term of the Commission of Appeals. It empowers the Court of Appeals to transfer any of the causes now on its calendar, not exceeding five hundered in number, to the Commissioners whose term the Legislature is impowered to extend not exceeding two yearly. The resolutions having passed the last Legislature, the amendment will take effect immediately on their passage by the present one. Notwithstanding we have a Court of Appeals which devotes its whole time to the hearing and decision of appeals. it has been found utterly impossible to keep its calendar down within reasonable limits, and the auxiliary branch may yet have to be permanently engrafted upon the Judiciary system. So far there has been no serious conflict of opinion between the Court of Appeals proper and the auxiliary tribunal.

ERIE RAILWAY MATTERS.

The bill introduced today by Senator O'BRIEN to repeal the classification act is a modification, and intended to be an improvement upon the bill to affect the same object introduced by him at the beginning of the session.

NEW-YORK CONTRACTORS' BILL.

This bill, heretofore noticed in these dispatches as one of those giving increased powers to Controller GREEN, was today, on motion of Senator PALMER, recommitted to the Committee on Cities. It affects in one way or another very large interests in the City of New-York, and it is felt that it ought to be very carefully guarded. It will be maturely considered in the Committee.

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

The census report called for by resolutions was received from the Superintendent at Washington today, and it becomes the duty of the Legislature at its present session to redistrict the State for the purpose of electing members of Congress.

THE NEW-YORK GRAND JURY BILL.

Gov. HOFFMAN has this day signed the bill legalizing the continuance of Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury. This prompt action shows that the Governor's mind, at least, was not perplexed by doubts about its constitutionality. S.

George Law's Ferries—Senator Wood—Tweed's Contested Election—Canal Board Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation met this evening, and heard arguments from Assemblymen BENNETT and MORTON in favor of the bill compelling GEORGE LAW to provide better accommodations for the Williamsburg ferries. It is said that lobbymen are here in the interest of LAW, to oppose the bill. The Committee postponed for one week the consideration of the bill to change the Emigrant Commission.

The Investigation Committee, in the case of Senator WOOD, held a secret session, at which several witnesses were present, and cross-examined by Gen. WOOD.

A report is in circulation that TWEED will be here to-morrow to attend to his contested-seat case before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but it is not true. He will be represented by counsel, but will not be here in person. S.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Canal Board announced the following appointments this forenoon:

Superintendents.—Erie Canal, Section No. 1, Morris North; No. 2, ——; No, 3, Samuel Donaldson; No. 4, William M. Dorr; No. 5, H. S. Stark; No. 6, ——; No. 7, Andrew J. French; No. 8, ——; No. 9, Stephen Gutchess; No. 10, A. P. Harren; No. 11, Charles W. Palmer; No. 12, Waldo Joslyn; No. 13, Walter W. Buttrick; No. 14, D. Clinton Welch.

Champlain Canal—Section 1, Francis K. Marshall; No. 2, Sanford Coffin; No. 3, Edward W. Harrigan.

Oswego Canal—Section No. 1, ——; No. 2, Henry V. Spencer.

Chenango Canal and Feeder—E. B. Hungerford.

Chenango Canal—Section No. 1, T. W. H. Washburn; No. 2, Nicholas A. Dederer; No. 3, James H. Armstrong.

Gesesee Valley Canal—Section No. 1, R. F. Kneeland; No. 2, John Dunn; No. 3, W. H. Whitley.

Black River Canal—Section No. 1, Chas. Parks; No. 2, Chester Ray; No. 3, William H. Root.

Collectors.—New-York, ——; Albany, Cornelius Hill; West Troy, Charles Gitman; Schenectady, Chas. H. Hall; Fultonville, Lorenzo V. Peek; Little Falls, John Reilly; Utica, Edward Gibhardt; Rome, William O. Shelley; Syracuse, Andrew J. Smith; Montezuma, William Thorn; Palmyra, John W. Corning; Rochester, R. H. Warfield; Brockport, Henry S. Woods; Albion, A. W. Crandall; Medina, Stanley E. Filkins; Lockport, W. S. Pound; Tonawanda, Christopher Schningler; Buffalo, Robert Mills; Waterford, John G. Burnap; Fort Edward, Charles E. Bennett; Whitehall, Samuel L. Dwight; Salina, A. Gilbert; Phœnix, Frank David; Oswego, Alvin Osborne; Geneva, Theodore Atkins; Watkins, A. S. Nye; Horseheads, Dewitt C. Curtis; Corning, Freeman S. Pritchard; Penn Yann, E. D. Tuttle; Hamilton, W. T. Bonney; Oxford, E. A. Bundy; Binghamton, Elias Conklin; Mount Morris, J. E. Lee; Danville, M. J. Bunnell; Canada, W. E. Hammond; Olean, L. S. Whitney; Boonville, H. P. Willard; Lyon's Falls, Emory Allen.

Weigh-masters.—Albany, Edward Walker; West Troy, Lewis Taylor; Utica, John Batchell; Syracuse, Alex. Van Sandbury; Rochester, R. D. Howell; Waterford, Edward Stewart; Oswego, T. S. Brigham.

Assistant Weigh-masters.—Albany, Ephraim Easton and W. Brainard; West Troy, S. J. Lewis and S. Carthy; Waterford, T. Bootman and T. McConikey; Syracuse, A. Hough and J. Schneer; Oswego, C. H. Lamb and O. C. Clark; Rochester, W. L. Wallace and T. Champley; Syracuse, Geo. Daken; Utica, W. Cowley and L. Sullivan; Buffalo, J. T. Flint and B. Heinrich.

Boat Inspectors.—Albany, Thomas Hills, R. Hilson; West Troy, G. Gorman, Z. R. Collins; Whitehall, Stephen D. Wilson; Utica, Timothy Kelley; Whitehall, T. B. Wilson; Oswego, A. H. Burchard, H. A. Richards.

THE NOTARIES.

All the New-York City Notaries whose terms expire March 30, 1872, have been renominated by the Governor, and were confirmed by the Senate today.

CONFIRMED.

In Executive Session today the Senate confirmed the appointment of JOHN T. HUDSON, of Buffalo, as State Commissioner of Public Charities.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

Action of Judge Learned Affirmed—Tweed Still Held in a Million.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court, General Term, of this district has affirmed Judge LEARNED's decisions holding CONNOLLY to bail in the reduced sum of $500,000, and refusing to reduce TWEED's bail, which is to stand at $1,000,000. S.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

The Entire State Ticket Renominated by Acclamation.

Grant Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention Appointed.

Harmonious Sessions and Decided Expressions of Sentiment—The Republicans Earnest for Grant and Certain of Victory—Details of the Doings of the Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

Political action has rarely been more clearly foreshadowed and never less prearranged by wire-pullers than in that had today in the name of the Republican Party of the State of Connecticut. There was scarcely more question yesterday before the Convention met what its course would be than there is this evening, when its doings are matters of history, and my dispatches of last night have, therefore, left me little more to do than to detail what I have already sketched in outline.

UNANIMITY OF FEELING.

It must not be supposed that the work of the Convention was done for it beforehand by the office-holders of the Federal Government or by adepts in political management. That charge will doubtless be made by the enemies of President GRANT, but it will have even less foundation than the many accusations which have already become stale to the public ear. Certainly, there could hardly ever have been a Convention where there was less evidence of things being "cut and dried," where there was more general participation in the proceedings, or where there was more unanimity of sentiment, which was plainly only the reflection of equally unanimous and decided convictions among the constituents. The representatives of the Republican Party in State Convention assembled were harmonious upon the main issues presented to them, only because there was no differences on these issues among the people they represented. Political tricksters would have tried in vain to change the purpose of the Convention to present again the present incumbents of the State offices for re-election, and to make sure of a Grant delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. No representative body of a partizan character was ever less likely to be influenced by such persons. I have never seen a party Convention superior, in a personal sense, to this, and composed, as it was, almost exclusively of the intelligent farmers, artizans, and professional men; it could challenge comparison with Legislative bodies either in Connecticut or elsewhere. It had among its members very few office-holders of any kind, and less than a dozen holding office under the Federal Government. It may, of course, and possibly will, be said in certain quarters that Hartford swarmed today with the "minions" of the Administration. So it did, for I have not met nor heard of a Republican who is not a "minion" of the Administration, in the sense that he is satisfied with it, lauds it, and desires it to be continued. And not one in a hundred of these "minions" ever made, or expects to ever make a single dollar from his advocacy of the Administration, except as he makes it in common with all his fellow-citizens, in the increased prosperity of the country, as a consequence of wise and honest government. Devoted to the re-election of President GRANT only because convinced that thereby the greatest good to the greatest number can be secured, the Convention has plainly shown its predilections and at the same time its faith in the men it has chosen to represent it at Philadelphia. In a spirit of devotion to country, no less than party, it has begun and finished its labors.

As was foreshadowed in the TIMES, the Convention was organized by the selection of Hon. CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden, as temporary Chairman, who, on taking his seat, merely said a few words in acknowledgment of the honor. The usual Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed, the latter being the following gentlemen, representing the Senatorial districts of the State in the order in which they are named: Dr. Griswold, John B. Mosely, Asa Bartholomew, Wm. W. Stone, Charles H. Pond, H. Lynde Harrison, Geo. T. Marshall, Joseph Selden, Joseph Huntington, B. W. Maples, Samuel Sherman, Asa B. Woodward, Porter B. Peck, Jeremiah Olney, Abijah Catlin, E. M. Smith, H. D. F. Smith, Benjamin Douglas, C. O. Spencer, L. S. Fuller, Dwight Marcy.

While these Committees were out, Gen. PRATT occupied the attention of the Convention by a proposition that hereafter the State Conventions should be called to meet in the afternoon of one day and sit through the next day, in order that the delegates may transact their business more deliberately; but the matter being discussed at some length and quite generally, nothing came of it in the end, and its consideration was ultimately cut short by the report of the Committees. That on Permanent Organization announced as the officers of the Convention:

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS BRANDAGEE, of New-London.

Vice-Presidents—John L. Bunce, George S. Miller, Burwell Carter, B. H. Douglass, Charles Benedict, George W. Smith, Amos B. Taylor, J. K. Adams, Gilbert Murray, James E. Dunham, John Tweedy, Dr. Belden, Albert Day, S. S. Cotton, Abijah Catlin, Eli Curtis, B. B. North, Benjamin Douglass, Cornelius Brainard, Lucius S. Fuller, Wm. M. Cummings.

Secretaries—W. T. Elmer, Lucius Brown, S. C. Dunham, S. B. West, Charles Smith, L. M. Hubbard.

MR. BRANDAGEE'S SPEECH.

On being escorted to the chair Mr. BRANDAGEE returned thanks for the honor of being called to preside over a Convention of representative Republicans of Connecticut, and promised to facilitate its business. We are again here, fellow-Republicans, to assert our faith in the principles of the Republican Party, and under our old tried and trusted leaders to form to again march on to victory. [Applause.] We are here to take no new departure. We are not assembled, as another Convention will soon be, to engage in funeral services. We are here to recommend no passive policy to forty-millions of freemen, but to advocate the progressive principles of the Republican Party. We have nothing in our record to be ashamed of. Called in 1860, a new party, to take charge of the country, we found that we had a country having no navy, army or money. Democrats had bankrupted the Treasury, scattered the navy, and seized the arsenals in eleven States. A party untried in statesmanship, without experience or tradition, took up the burden of Government in the face of such odds. History attests that no human organization was ever called to such responsibilities—that none ever so loyally, unselfishly, consecrated itself to the maintenance of liberty among men. Looking at the record of the past, we point to these proofs of our work, which we have garnered up—a nation saved, a race liberated, treason overthrown, secession forever expunged from the American dictionary, slavery and cast—twin demons of evil—forever exorcised, the debt which was the cost of a nation's life steadily reduced, and every dollar of it, in the words of our own HAWLEY, "as sacred as a soldier's grave," [applause,] States reconstructed, a flag, with a star for every State and a State for every star, floating over a free country, these are the works of the Republican Party. Peace and prosperity at home—peace, with respect, abroad. These are the fruits of Republican government, and today we pledge ourselves anew to administer this Government, which we have saved, in the interests of peace, and liberty, and honesty, and good government. We are here to maintain that all men shall ever remain free and equal. Promising this, we invite the cooperation of all friends of temperance, of virtue, of liberty and law, to the only party able and willing to administer rightly a free government, and upon our cause we invoke the blessing of Almighty God.

THE NOMINATIONS.

This address was received with prolonged applause, and when it had subsided Capt. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, with a few remarks concerning the unanimity of sentiment among the Republicans of the State, which demanded that course, moved that the present incumbents of the State offices be nominated for re-election by acclamation. Mr. CARPENTER, of Putnam, suggested that it might be well, merely for the sake of appearances, to have an informal ballot, but the Convention was not in the mood, and the motion of Capt. DUNHAM was carried without a dissenting voice. The candidates thus put in the field were:

For Governor, MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford.

Lieutenant-Governor, MORRIS TYLER, of New-Haven.

Secretary of State, HIRAM APPELMAN, of Groton.

Treasurer, DAVID P. NICHOLS, of Danbury.

Comptroller, JAMES W. MANNING, of Putnam.

A committee was appointed to inform Gov. JEWELL of his nomination, and request his presence in the Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Meantime the delegates proceeded to the next important business, in the selection of the delegates to speak for Connecticut in the National Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia in June next. After considerable discussion, it was determined that those for the State at large should be selected by the whole Convention by ballot, and of those for the Congressional Districts, one should be named by each county. The delegates at large, it was also decided should be taken one from each of the four Congressional Districts and the First District being called Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY was named. By unanimous consent and with the most decided marks of the universal esteem in which Gen. HAWLEY is held by the Republicans of the State the rule was suspended and he was elected by acclamation. For the Second District it was moved that WM. FITCH be elected in the same way, but it was moved to amend by substituting the name of BARTLETT BENT. It was objected in Mr. BENT's case, that he held a Federal office, being postmaster at Middletown, but during the proceedings it was urged upon the Convention by Mr. ELMER and others that the fact was no reason why he should be shelved in a Republican organization. As Chairman of the State Committee he had worked long, zealously and faithfully for the party, and it was due to him that the party sholud make him some reward. It was true the Government had shown confidence in him, but it was senseless to urge that for that reason the people must decline to put faith in him. In the end two ballots were taken, the first being: BENT, 143; CHARLES PARKER, 121; WM. FITCH 47; and some scattering; the second ballot was: BENT, 205; and PARKER, 149; whereupon Mr. BENT was declared duly elected as delegate at large from the Second District. It being decided that the two remaining delegates at large should be named by the delegates from the districts, the Convention adjourned for dinner.

Upon re-assembling, the delegates to the National Convention were speedily decided upon, and the list as formally declared, is as follows:

AT LARGE.

Joseph R. Hawley, Bartlett Bent, Sabin L. Sayles and John Tweedy.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

James D. Frary, of Hartford; Charles Parker, of New-Haven; Daniel Chadwick, of New-London; Joseph F. Calhoun, of Litchfield; Jared E. Redfield, of Middlesex; Lucius S. Fuller, of Tolland; Israel M. Bullock, of Fairfield; George S. Moulton, of Windham.

Upon motion of Capt. DUNHAM, it was ordered that whatever vacancies may occur in the delegation shall be filled only by a majority vote of the whole delegation, it being intended by this action to prevent any delegate from appointing a substitute for himself. Capt. DUNHAM said it was known that this delegation was all right, and when he casually mentioned some of them as being sure for GRANT, the Convention cheered vociferously.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The next business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by Hon. ASA B. WOODWARD, of Norwalk, as follows:

The Republicans of Connecticut, in State Convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We again express our cordial adherence to the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party as manifested in our former statements and in the national platforms, and we reflect with increasing pride upon its wonderful work. It proved that a free Government, based on the will and affections of a free people, is the strongest known form of government. It suppressed a great rebellion, freed millions of laborers, established equal rights, perfected the national constitution, and justified the Declaration of Independence. By its great reduction of the army and navy, the party proved that it had neither desire nor expectation of war. Having incurred a great debt for the best reasons a nation ever gave, it resolutely began an immediate reduction of that debt; yet having cut down expenses, it has been yearly cutting down taxation. Notwithstanding marvelous sacrifices of men and money, the nation has steadily grown in wealth and population.

2. During the existing Administration the debt has been reduced nearly $300,000,000; peace and order have made great progress in the lately rebellious regions; a new policy toward the Indians has been adopted, marked by firmness, justice and good faith; the right of all, especially the poor and friendless, of whatever race or wherever found, have been scrupulously protected; a self-respecting yet peaceable policy has been pursued toward all the world, and our controversy with Great Britain has been treated in a manner greatly creditable to both nations.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of President GRANT, and for the great and good work done in the country's behalf we heartily thank him and his Cabinet and the two Houses of Congress. [Great applause.]

4. The future must be as memorable as the past. To deserve and keep its lead of the world the Republican Party must be free to examine and criticise, and utterly without fear, form a partiality in attacking all fraud, dishonor and corruption—legislative, executive or judicial, in nation or State. We demand economy, industry and honesty in our political affairs, and rejoice at the brightening prospects of a thorough reform of the civil service. For the President's efforts and pledges in this matter we tender him our cordial thanks, and therein we pledge him our enthusiastic, unwavering support. [Applause.]

5. In national affairs we favor a large reduction of taxation; constant study and labor to bring about a resumption of specie payments, that the evils of a depreciated currency may be renewed, and the best possible measures of value furnished us; retaining a tariff sufficient to raise the needed revenue, we would have it carefully adjusted to favor American industry, looking rather to interests widely extended than to merely local and limited pursuits; a perfected system of national banks, with abundant security to the bill-holder, and inflexible and peremptory laws for prompt reduction; the abolition of the franking privilege.

6. The public lands shall no more be granted to corporations, but given in limited quantities to actual settlers. [Applause.]

7. For fifteen years the Republican Party has controlled the Legislature of Connecticut. Let the record show whether it is the friend and promoter of peace, law, order, charity, temperance, industry, education, and a fair field for all men. For that it was created. What it has been it will be—only better. To any measure that on mature deliberation promises to aid the interests of temperance, education and labor, we will give our warm support.

8. We unreservedly commend the General Assembly for its firm execution of a constitutional process for correcting infamous election frauds last year. To the best of its ability the Republican Party saw to it that every honest vote and none other was counted once and no more. The happy ruin of the Tammany Ring encourages us to believe that the work will be easier hereafter. [Applause.]

9. That to the legitimate duties of counsel and citizens in appearing before legislative committees and urging action upon legislators, there have grown up corrupt and dangerous practices in the lobby which call for renewed vigilance in legislators and a higher tone of public sentiment.

10. That it is the duty of the State to be vigilant in the protection of the rights and interests of the people against the powerful corporations, and especially in holding railroads strictly to the responsibilities and duties contemplated in their charters.

11. While recognising the fundamental principles which have brought unparalleled success to our country and believing that only republics should exist on this continent, we urge our Representatives in Congress to keep before them the great ideas of liberty and freedom which have been so identified with our great party of progress from its birth, and we earnestly desire to extend all sympathy and aid consistent with our ability, to other nations and peoples struggling to be free.

12. We unqualifiedly approve the administration of Gov. JEWELL and his associates, of which we give the highest evidence in our power by unanimously recommending them for re-election, and pledging our utmost effort to that end.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted with great applause, and after the appointment of the State Central Committee and the transaction of some other routine business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

As foreshadowed in my dispatch last night, no resolution instructing the delegates to Philadelphia was adopted, but the Convention took care that no one should be authorized to speak for Connecticut in that body who is not a pronounced, unfaltering advocate of the nomination of President GRANT for another term. The delegation is avowedly a Grant delegation, and in being such, it truly represents the Republican Party of Connecticut. E. C.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Action of the House on the Appropriation Bill.

Motion for the Adjournment of Congress in May.

Petition for Female Suffrage—Sale of United States Arms—Reports from the Departments—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is reported today that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have requested the President to withdraw the name of CHARLES HALE, nominated to be Assistant Secretary of State. However this may be, it is not true that the Committee have decided to report against him, nor is the other statement true, that Mr. HALE was removed from his former position as Consul-General to Egypt on charges affecting his personal character. He resigned with no charge on record against him. The warfare waged against Mr. HALE is of a very peculiar character. It originates with a Levantine Greek, named D'AINESE, well known in Washington, who has pursued Mr. HALE for years in pamphlets and in other documents, with charges that have been repeatedly exploded. His wrath, which takes a very low and malicious form, has its foundation in the rejection, first by Mr. SEWARD, and then by Mr. FISH, of certain claims of alleged naturalized citizens at Alexandria, Egypt, and also in the carrying out by Mr. HALE of certain instructions, as Consul-General, received from Mr. SEWARD, which were exceedingly distasteful to D'AINESE, who had originally gone out to Alexandria as clerk to Consul-General THAYER, and who, on the latter's retirement, was by him made Vice-Consul, which action the State Department repudiated, as well as all the foolish and disreputable actions of which D'AINESE had been guilty during his unauthorized incumbency. When he was dismissed he brought charges against Mr. HALE of receiving a large sum of money for doing that which he was instructed to do by the State Department. The history of this old affair is very long and disgusting, and is one of the meanest exhibitions of spite and revenge which the lobbies of Washington have latterly furnished.

WORK ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The progress made in the House today on the Legislative Appropriation bill was remarkable. Nearly half the bill was considered and passed without an amendment in opposition to the Committee's action. The Carson City Mint appropriation, which was originally stricken out, was restored by the Committee today, though the increased appropriation asked therefor was refused.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The amnesty discussion was allowed to drop out of sight by the Senate entirely today, and the whole day after 1 o'clock was taken up with the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers by a drawback of duties on building materials, and a delay in the collection of taxes assessed by the Government. The discussion became decidely warm, especially between Mr. LOGAN and the two Senators from Michigan, who wanted to extend the relief granted by the bill to the sufferers by the fires in Michigan, as did also Mr. CARPENTER to the Pesthigo people. The seeming reason of opposition was that Michigan, being one of the great lumber-producing States, and largely supplying the Chicago market, was likely to feel the remission of duties on that article and indirectly contribute more than her just proportion to the rebuilding of Chicago. Several Senators favored a direct appropriation which would distribute the contribution more equally and equitably over the whole country than the bill proposed would do. The amendments were all defeated except those proposed by the Finance Committee, and the bill was passed. Amnesty was left just as it stood last night, to come up again to-morrow, with Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, entitled to the floor. A curious incident of the debate today was the quoting of the record of the discussion in the Senate on a bill of relief for Portland when that city was burned, which showed that Mr. TRUMBULL steadily opposed any action by Congress on that occasion upon general principles, though now he is one of the most earnest in appeals for Chicago.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DEFAULTERS.

Mr. CONKLING offered, in the Senate today, a resolution calling upon the President to furnish Congress with a statement of the public expenditures, the number of defaulters, the amounts lost by defalcation and embezzlement, or the unfaithfulness of public officers, the names of the defaulters who had been punished, the suits brought and now pending, when and by whom the defaulting officers were appointed, the time to extend back to March 4, 1869. This information, when made up from the records of the Departments, will show to what Administration the recently-discovered defalcations are chargeable, and will fully substantiate the facts recently set forfh in the TIMES, which have attracted much attention here.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. MORTON secured a place in the morning hour of the Senate for discussion and action upon the resolution of adjournment of Congress in May, and when there is any time left in the morning hour, after the morning business, it will be given to discussion on this resolution till a vote is secured. His motion to take up the resolution this morning was opposed by Mr. SUMNER in the first instance, and after they came into the Senate by Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. SCHURZ. It was taken up by a vote of thirty-four to seventeen, which would indicate that it was the purpose of the majority to pass the resolution, which has now been changed to fix upon Wednesday, the 29th of May, instead of the third Monday. Among the Republicans voting against the resolution were SHERMAN, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, and SCHURZ. The Democrats, with one or two exceptions, voted the same way. It is altogether likely that the desire to have an adjournment before the Philadelphia Convention will prevail. Mr. SUMNER's determination to delay everything with his civil rights discussion, and Mr. SCHURZ's amendment for a proviso that all things which he thinks desirable shall be done before adjournment, are likely to delay action on the resolution for some time, perhaps weeks.

REPORT ON THE POST-ROUTE CONTRACTS.

The Postmaster-General today sent to the House for transmission to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads a large number of important papers bearing upon the post-route contract investigation, which has just begun. These documents were called for by the resolutions of Messrs. WELLS and VAN TRUMP, on the 19th and 20th of December last. They include a statement of mail routes on which, during the years 1870 and 1871, mail service other than by railroad and steam-boat was increased above the amount originally advertised for in the States of Texas, Arkansas, and Oregon, and in the several Territories, with the names of the contractors, the amounts of compensation paid for the original service, and the amounts paid for the increased service, and also the names of the parties on whose recommendation the increased service was ordered. Also, copies of the several opinions of the Attorney-General, as to the true interpretation of the laws bearing on the subject of making temporary contracts for the transportation of the mails. Letters are also submitted from Messrs. CHILDS and DAVIS, of the Contract Office, one of whom has been in the Department for forty years, and the other for nineteen years, showing what the usage of the Department has been under the laws requiring contracts to be let to the lowest bidders, and as to the practice in case of the failure of accepted bidders. Also a statement showing the names of the several bidders, and the sums of their bids under the advertisement of September, 1870, on routes let to bidders who failed to perform the required service. Various other papers, furnishing the fullest information on this subject, statistical or otherwise, are also submitted.

SALE OF ARMS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of War today sent to the House a long and very full statement of all the sales of arms and war material by the Government from the close of the war to the present time. The amount covered is immense, amounting to many millions of dollars. From this document Senator SCHURZ and others who have been smelling around lately to see if they couldn't get another chance to defame the Administration, may learn who bought the arms, and possibly they may also discover where the great swindles, which the French Government is said to have suffered, come in. This Government never knowingly sold to the agents of either France or Germany. On this point Gen. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, in his letter to the Secretary of War, which is transmitted, says:

"It has been the practice to entertain any and all applications to buy from individuals, unless some reason for declining was known to this Department. For example, about half an hour before the time fixed for opening the bids for the purchase of Springfield and Enfield muskets, in October, 1870, I was shown a dispatch from a member of the house of E. REMINGTON & SONS, stating that they were agents of the French Government and authorized to purchase arms for it. I postponed the opening of the bids and immediately showed the dispatch to you, and you promptly directed me to suspend the sale and not to entertain any bid from E. REMINGTON & SONS for arms, &c."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The only exciting incident in the House was the presentation by Gen. BUTLER of the memorial of 35,000 women asking Congress to pass a law declaratory of woman's right to vote under the Amendments. It was in a huge roll, tied with a blue ribbon, and staggered BUTLER when he attempted to hold it aloft for all to see. He accompanied it with a speech which shed no new light upon the subject, but showed him to be among those who believe that women are already voters under the Constitution. BUTLER asked the House to consider the matter seriously, but upon Mr. ELDRIDGE's asking that the names be read, the House went off into a roar.

STATEMENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ACCOUNTS.

Gen. HOWARD has submitted to the Secretary of War a full statement of the account of the bonds purchased by Gen. BALLOCH, late disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the interest thereon, the latter of which Gen. BALLOCH has been charged with improperly using for his personal benefit. This statement shows that whatever may be the gravity of his action in converting his balances into bonds, he has not profited personally by the transaction in the slightest degree. The bonds, $250,000, cost in March, 1871, less accrued interest, $273,831 90, and were sold, less accrued interest, for $274,518 13, the profit of $686 22 going to account of the Government. The bonds earned interest in the meantime to the amount of $12,559 31. This amount has been wholly accounted for as follows: Paid into the Treasury by Gen. HOWARD, $10,336 41; vouchers, as per account rendered to Third Auditor, $2,222 90. This last item represents the payments made by Gen. BALLOCH out of the interest to the legitimate claimants who appeared after the fraudulent claimants had been paid. If the accounting officer declines to pass these vouchers, then Gen. BALLOCH is holden for the sum, and he or his bondsmen will have to make it up. So far as the intent to profit personally by the transaction is concerned; there is no evidence of it.

FALSE TESTIMONY CONCERNING REVENUE FRAUDS.

The history of Mr. CASSERLY's dubious witness, BERNARD HESS, grows worse and worse the more his memory is revived here. He swears that he sent proofs of BAILEY's defalcation to Mr. DELANO on the 7th of March, 1869, whereas, Mr. DELANO did not enter office until the 11th of March, 1869. There is no record of any proofs of defalcation against BAILEY or any other officer, submitted by HESS, and it was and still is a strict rule of the Department that no communication shall be returned to the writer. After Mr. DELANO came into office this man frequently sent long rambling letters charging fraud against subordinate revenue officers in the most general terms, never submitting any proofs but his own loose and reckless statements. It was always observed that soon after making one of these reports he would apply for an office, either by letter or in person.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Small-pox has appeared in several parts of Canada.

There was not a quorum in the Nebraska Legislature yesterday.

The Quarantine at Port-au-Prince has been reduced to five days.

Prince NAPOLEON has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, Corsica.

The number of deaths by small-pox in Chicago is daily increasing.

Recent heavy rains in Cuba stopped cane-grinding on many plantations.

The Union Pacific Railroad is blocked by snow both east and west of Cheyenne.

The Grand Duke was formally received, yesterday, by the Legislature of Missouri.

The State Eclectic Medical Society held their annual meeting yesterday, at Albany.

Rev. ERASTUS HOPKINS, an influential citizen of Northampton, Mass., died yesterday.

The Board of Trade of Albany have passed a resolution requesting that that city be made a port of entry.

Dr. E. G. ROBINSON, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, has been elected President of Brown University.

Two companies of the Sixth United States Cavalry have been ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Memphis.

There was a great demonstration at Warwick yesterday, on the completion of the Mishasky Water-works.

The mass-meeting in support of Sir CHARLES DILKE will be held on the 5th of February in Trafalgar-square.

Judge GOULD presented a petition yesterday for a further respite of BOTTS. The Governor declined to interfere.

Mrs. DAVIS, widow of the late Gov. DAVIS, and sister of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

The friends of total abstinence held a convention at Boston yesterday. JOHN J. BAKER, of Beverly, was elected President.

The Kansas Senate, Monday, adopted the resolution to investigate the charges of corruption in the Senatorial election last Winter.

A mutiny occurred on the bark *Warren Hallett*, in Massachusetts Bay, yesterday. One sailor was killed and one fatally wounded.

JOHN A. HANCOCK, of Pelt, Watasha County, Ohio, burned his house and barn, and hanged himself, on Monday, in a fit of temporary insanity.

The Wisconsin Senate, yesterday, sustained the Governor's veto to the bill granting the Chippewa Investigating Committee additional powers

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Severe Hurricane and Rain-Storm in Great Britain.

British Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

Another Change in the Government of Spain.

The Sagasta Ministry are Defeated and Resign.

Proposed Reconciliation of the Houses of Bourbon and Orleans.

Convention Between Austria and the United States Passed in the Reichsrath.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Rain Storm and Hurricane—Another Expedition to Central Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening and lasted all night, raging with great violence. The gale at times became a hurricane, and the rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portions of the city. The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places and injuring the decorations and furniture. The weather reports show that the storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the Continent. The telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions and communication interrupted. In the Channel and on the Irish coast the storm was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported. Mr. DALRYMPLE, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing, early in the session, a motion to empower the Committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence before it as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country. The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday, in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. LIVINGSTON, the African explorer. The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the Order of Merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. Advices from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure owing to cloudy weather.

SPAIN.

Defeat of the Ministerial Candidate for President of the Cortes—Resignation of the Sagasta Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The defeat of Señor HERRERA for President of the Lower House of the Cortes, decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes, during the proceedings preliminary to organization, it became evident that the temper of the House was against the present Government, and that the ministerial candidate for the Chair had little chance of success. On the test vote the opposition showed itself largely in the majority, and HERRERA's defeat in the regular election for President was inevitable. For this Señor SAGASTA did not wait. He immediately visited the King, and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives, the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon, and the King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate, the Vice-President of the House, and with Senators HERRERA, ZORILLA, and SERRANO before the formation of a new cabinet. Señor SAGASTA and the present Ministers were requested to return their portfolios until some result was reached. Today being a holiday the Cortes is not in session. To-morrow the regular election for President will be held.

FRANCE.

Efforts to Unite the Houses of Bourbon and Orleans—Another Prussian Soldier Maltreated by French Workmen.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the Committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material. Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the house of Bourbon and the house of Orleans. The Count of PARIS intends to visit the Count o CHAMBORD, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office because of his conduct during the recent anti-Pontifical disturbance. No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false. A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Epernay today and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complications are likely to result from the occurrence.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Passage of the Convention with the United States in the Austrian Reichsrath—Subsidence of Cholera at Constantinople.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The Lower House of the REICHSRATH, today, without debate, passed to a second reading the Convention between Austria and the United States recently negotiated by Minister JAY. FRANCIS GRILLPARZER, the dramatic poet, died today, aged eighty-one years.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.—The draft of a treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire, for the extradition of criminals, has been laid before the Federal Council.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 24.—The obstacles to the execution of the Railway Settlement law have been removed by altering the status of the Company. It is expected that the Chambers will ratify the changes made by the Government.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The census of Rome has been completed. The total population is 240,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The cholera has disappeared from this city and suburbs. Clean bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Subsidence of the Business Panic—Mining Operations Extremely Dull.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 24.—Although the panic in general business has subsided, there is great dullness and mining is very slack. Oxford Shaft will be idle to-morrow, and remain so for some time. Mount Pleasant Mine is only worked three days a week. The National and Meadow Brook Mines are worked on the same ratio. Nine regular coal-trains have been taken off the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road until better times. E. R. W.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Congressional Committee's Work Yesterday.

An Importer's Experiences and Opinions—Allen N. Leet and Col. Leet Contradict Each Other—Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s Custom-House Clerk.

The testimony yesterday before the Senate Committee on Retrenchment, was a curious blending of the serious and the farcical,—the results of business experiences and the gatherings of industrious listeners to gossip and rumor. The first witness called was **BENJAMIN H. HUTTON**, importer of foreign goods. He did not know of any fraudulent transactions connected with the General Order system, nor of any Custom-house official who received money dishonestly. He considered the charges on General Order a serious abuse, and believed it to be six times greater than in former years. He had no doubt that more was charged for cartage than is paid to the cartmen, but this opinion was based on no certain knowledge. The increase began in 1861, and the charges had reached their maximum before Mr. DRAPER's time, when they reached as high as $3 per package. They are now $1 75. In his private business he pays forty cents a package. Mr. HUTTON thought that the Government should establish bonded warehouses, and, in absence of this system, each line of steamers should be allowed to have bonded warehouses. He had been told by a person, who had heard it from a man who said he knew, that those in charge of General Order business paid a portion of the profits to outside parties, and that this was the cause of the higher charges. There have been better men in the Custom-house, Mr. HUTTON thinks, for the past six or seven years than we had ever before known. Abuses have been corrected and business conducted on better principles. Under Collector SMYTH an attempt was made to seize his books, and he had formed the opinion that the right of search and seizure ought not to be in the hands of men who were pecuniarily interested in the result.

P. M. MOORE, Custom-house clerk for the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., was decidedly of the opinion that the workings of the General Order system are not conducive to the benefit of the commerce of the port and the consumers. The rates of charges are too high. He was acquainted with the system when the steam-ship companies had the business, but didn't know how the rates compared, as only in two instances had goods of his firm been sent to LEET & Co.'s stores. Mr. GRINNELL, when Collector, was offered $50,000 for the General Order privilege by a person high in Federal office. He had been told this by Mr. GRINNELL and by the man who made the offer. He believed that he spoke in the interest of every merchant when he said that the entire system should be changed.

A. A. LEET was one of the witnesses suggested by Mr. WHITELAW REID. He said that the assertion that Col. LEET had told him that he made enormous amounts of money had been distorted in transmission through Mr. SHANKS and Mr. REID. He had simply said that such was the case, and he knew that it was true because he had heard so. He described his first meeting with Col. LEET in Philadelphia, about twelve years ago, when the latter called on him to claim relationship. Witness described several subsequent meetings, and gave many details in regard to his family. An article written by him for the *Tribune* was handed to Senator HOWE as true in all its parts, but when examined in reference to details they were found to be stated "on information and belief."

Col. GEO. K. LEET, being recalled, denied having ever seen his pseudo cousin until yesterday. He was not in Philadelphia in 1859, 1860 or 1861, and every incident related by the former witness, so far as they related to him, was false.

JOHN DE BROOT, clerk of A. T. STEWART & Co., testified to an agreement with LEET & Co., by which their charges do not exceed $1 75 per package. An overcharge in one case was reduced on application.

J. J. ROBERT, an importer of watches, gave evidence in regard to a case of watches which was lost after being taken into the custody of the cartman, and for which he could obtain no return. Neither the cartman nor his employers could be reached, and the bonds were worthless.

WM. BUCHANAN, importer of spinning-machines, had been charged $253 by LEET & Co. for cartage and storage of thirty cases. The vessel arrived Saturday morning and he had his permit on the spot by 1 o'clock; but he found them stowing the goods on General Order carts. Ten of the cases were not put into the store, but were exposed to the rain on the side walks until Monday morning, when he removed them all. He thought he had been wronged both by the haste in the removal from the wharf and by the excessive charge.

MORNING SESSION.

A correspondence between JOHN C. HOOPER, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, and the Secretary of the Treasury, was put in. Mr. HOOPER's letter drew attention, in a general way, to the subject of competition among the inspectors for the examination of baggage on foreign steamers, and alleged fraudulent acts of Custom-hous brokers, charging that they improperly passed baggage for bribes. The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stated that he had appointed a gentleman to investigate the grievances complained of, and that he was instituting measures to break up the system.

The correspondence between Mr. KEMBLE and the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the charge made on two pieces of silk, was ordered to be printed.

AN IMPORTER'S TESTIMONY.

BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, an importor of foreign goods, testified, on being examined by the Chairman, that he had not encountered any embarrassment recently in getting goods through the Custom-house; he knew of no one in the Custom-house receiving money illegally. He considered the charges in the General Order stores higher than they should be; he had complained of the charges, and got no redress. The General Order charges ten years ago were only one-third of what they are now. He believed that more was charged for cartage than was paid to the carmen, but of this he had no proof. The charges were increased in 1861, and in 1863 they were very exorbitant. Mr. DRAPER reduced the charges when he came into office. He considered sixty cents per package would be a fair charge. He had paid under protest $10 50 for seven packages; he did not contest the legality of the charge, as the expense of counsel would be too great. The charges under Mr. DRAPER were $1 25, but LEET & STOCKING raised them to $1 75; sometimes, however, they would reduce them to $1 50.

By Senator Pratt—You say LEET & Co. should sit in judgment on the charges of the car-men, and if they deem them excessive they should cut them down? A.—They should have no power in the matter except under the authority of law; the rates should be regulated by the Collector.

Q.—Who should pay them. A.—LEET & Co.

Q.—They should compare the charges with the regulation charges and see that they are not excessive? A.—That is my opinion, Sir.

Senator Bayard—You pay yourself $1 for three or four packages from Jersey to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir. The legal load takes six or eight French packages. You could put in twenty or thirty packages according to the size.

Q.—Do you know of any advantage in the way of security to the Government by the present system? A.—It is a very bad system.

Q.—Do you know of any advantage arising from giving the different lines of steam-ships a General Order store in connection with their docks? A.—It would be much better than the present system, which is the worst that possibly could be. The Government should have its own public stores, and make its charges accordingly. The business should not be a reward for political or other services whatever. If the Government should establish bonded warehouses which should be also General Order stores that would be the system. In the absence of that the best system would be the establishment of bonded warehouses by the different lines of steamers.

Q.—Would not the wholesome effect of competition give increased facilities and accomodation? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your business firm is one of the oldest in the City? Yes, Sir. I speak of my experience since 1824. As far back as that there was no charge for storage. The rates were about eighteen cents.

Q.—It is claimed that by reason of the percentage of the expenses that the present Administration is an economical one—is that a proper test? A.—No, Sir. The percentage depends upon the importation and the importation is governed by circumstances.

Q.—Have the importations increased in the last two or three years? A.—Yes, Sir. That ought to entail a reduction of the percentage. With a reduced tariff the percentage would be higher.

Q.—State the grounds upon which you consider the present Customs system one expensive to the Government and the merchant? A.—We have to pay money unnecessarily. We have to pay for the stamp on the invoice, so much for an order, so much for a bond, and so much for an affidavit. The charges have grown up from year to year to such an extent that they are now a serious tax on the importer. I never knew it was permitted by law. I regard the charges for cartage under the General Order system a very serious abuse.

Senator Bayard—What do you know of the abstraction of articles of goods from the packages in the Government custody? A.—There have not been any abstractions recently. Formerly it happened occasionally, and when a remonstrance was made an effort was made to suppress it. There has been a reduction of the General Order charges lately. I saw charges for packages at $1 25. This occurred within two or three months. I know that LEET & Co. maintained higher charges than those that preceded them, contrary to remonstrance. I don't believe there was any detriment to commerce by reason of having some of our steamship lines owned by foreigners. I think the objection was a very foolish one.

By Senator Casserly—Do you know that the parties having charge of the General Order business pay a portion of the receipts to persons not named? A.—I have heard of it, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear it from a person who knew? A.—I heard it from a person who was told it by a person who knew, and that that was the reason of the high charges.

Q.—Was that paid to a considerable extent? A.—I have been led to understand so, Sir.

Q.—You consider they charge the merchants more than they have a right to, and more than they pay the carmen? Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the difference must be a profit to themselves? A.—Yes.

Senator Pratt—I ask you to give me the names of the parties who said LEET & Co. divided the profits with outside parties? A.—I did not refer to LEET & Co.

Q.—To their predecessors? A.—I was told it confidentially, and I am not at liberty to mention it.

Q.—Have you any reason to suppose that LEET & STOCKING divide their receipts with outside parties? A.—I have not, Sir.

[Witness then went on to show that LEET & STOCKING's charges are one-third higher than their predecessors.]

Senator Pratt—What was the usual charge for cartage from the public store to the General Order store—was it not $1? A.—No, Sir, only fifty cents. I believe it was under Mr. GRINNELL's administration that the 1,200 pounds regulation was established, and that was after a considerable remonstrance. I am not able to explain how packages were transferred from the public to the General Order store. If it was a bonded warehouse I could understand it. The delays in receiving goods sometimes extended over two or three days. I did not go there myself, but took the statement of my cartman on the subject.

Q.—In your former evidence you stated that there were better men in the Custom-house for the last six years than there was in all your experience, and that many abuses were corrected. Do you still adhere to that opinion? A.—It was correct then, Sir, and I have no reason to change it.

By the Chairman—What would be the effect on the commerce if the General Order stores were increased and competition established? A.—The charges would be lower and business would be benefited; the best system that could be devised would be to have the Government establish a particular rate and regulate the whole General Order system; all the steam-ship lines would be glad to have the privilege of a General Order of its own; I don't see how it could be an injury to the interests of the Government; it would be less advantageous than the other system you referred to; in the General Order store they charge a month's rate on the goods being entered, and charge according to time afterward.

Q.—Were your books ever seized? A.—No, Sir; the Collector sent for them once, and the injury to me was very serious; it checked the business for a considerable time.

Q.—Do you think this power invested in the Collector is exercised wisely? A.—I think without a very well-founded suspicion of fraud it is very injurious; if the charge is sustained the effect would be beneficial to the collection of the revenue and the interest of trade generally. The law is a proper one if properly executed and if there was no inducement to abuse it.

Q.—Are the abuses so great as to necessitate a repeal of the law? A.—If continued it would be.

Q.—Under the practice now books or papers have not been seized recently except by the approval of the District Judge, the District Attorney and the Collector, would you suggest any better safeguard? A.—That would be a great improvement on the practice which existed, though I believe it was conducted more loosely.

To Senator Bayard—Was any compromise offered you, or any proposed settlement, when your books were seized? A.—I don't know that any proposition of that kind was made, but I know no compromise was made. I insisted on a total relinquishment of the charge, which was subsequently abandoned on the evidence I produced. I have heard very frequently of compromises being made under threats of prosecution, I can't speak from personal information on this subject. Merchants would not be likely to give publicity to a compromise if they were guilty. If they were innocent, they would feel sensitive over it, and not be likely to make it known.

By Senator Casserly—Do you think the Chamber of Commerce ought to regulate the charges in the General Order and other stores? A.—I think they should have something to say to it.

Senator Stuart—You had no difficulty concerning your books since the seizure you refer to? A.—Not since nor before.

Q.—What do you think of the system of having spies in the service? A.—To give you a frank opinion, I think it is a disgrace to the Government. These men are influenced by the amount of money they receive, and frequently trump up charges without any foundation for them. I think they are valuable in the detection of smuggling. These men, however, are changed. To-morrow they may turn out their experts and put in new men, who would cause us an immensity of trouble.

By Senator Pratt—Is it not to the interest of the honest merchant that the strictest letter of the law should be observed in regard to dishonest importers? A.—In the abstract, that principle is correct; I would not consider the law a hardship against a dishonest importer where the charge was sustained; I believe that a man's place of business is his castle, and a seizure should not be made without proper foundation and a hope of success. If the abuse could not be remedied I would repeal the law. In some cases, while this would shield the honest man, it would also shield the dishonest importer.

Mr. TILLOTSON, a previous witness, here changed the name of the steamer mentioned by him from the *City of Washington* to the *City of New-York*.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO'S CUSTOMS CLERK.

PETER N. MOORE was sworn and examined by Senator CASSERLY: I have been in the house of PHELPS, DODGE & Co. for twenty-six years. I have attended to the supervision of duties levied on importations, &c. The firm is one of the largest in the City in its line. The workings of the system of the General Order are not conducive to the interest of commerce. I speak of the manner in which it is conducted at the present day. The rates, compared with rates under former systems, are three or four times greater. The effect in business where the margin of profit is small of a small increase in the charges made at the port, would drive business altogether away from the port. I was speaking to a gentleman from Baltimore recently, and he said that since the commencement of this investigation, the General Order people had got the distemper, and a happy reaction was beginning to set in in favor of the merchants. I would suggest that the abuses be stopped there as well as here. I know a gentleman high in office under the Government, who went and offered Mr. GRINNELL a check for $50,000, for the General Order business. The gentlemen himself told me, Mr. GRINNELL politely requested the gentleman to leave the office.

To Senator Stewart—I believe the profits of the General Order business are between $200,000 and $300,000 a year. I am totally opposed to the General Order system. I would let every line of steamers have its own General Order system, with moderate charges, just paying expenses.

ALLAN N. LEET, TRIBUNE REPORTER.

On his examination a few days ago, Col. LEET was asked if he was acquainted with a Mr. LEET in the *Tribune* office, and he answered in the negative. Yesterday ALLAN N. LEET, *Tribune* reporter, who was the next witness, testified that while he was in Philadelphia, in 1860, at a hotel, a card was sent up to him with the name "G. K. LEET;" Col. LEET came up and introduced himself, and said they must be cousins; after returning to New-York he received a letter from Col. LEET, as his father and mother could testify; he visited Col. LEET subsequently a second time; saw him five months ago to ask for employment for his brother-in-law; this was subsequent to an investigation witness was making into frauds in the Custom-house; on that occasion Col. LEET admitted that there were irregularities in the Custom-house, but said they were unavoidable and the same as they always were. A short time ago witness mentioned to Mr SHANKS, City Editor of the *Tribune*, that he had the conversation referred to with Col. LEET. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday was an article on the exactions of LEET & Co., which I wrote. My authority for the statement relative to the carmen is E. C. JOHNSON & Co., bonded warehousemen, Nos. 6 and 8 Bridge-street.

In reply to Senator HOWE, the witness went over the whole ground of his alleged acquaintance and interviews with Col. LEET. He said the Colonel took a great interest in the family history, and showed him a book with the family traced down from Gov. LEET, who was Colonial Governor of New-Haven before the Revolution. In continuation he said: Since I called upon Col. LEET in 1870, he was in one or two businesses. He was clerk in the freight department of the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark. He was there in the month of July, 1871, to my certain knowledge. At a certain time in that month he and I went together on a particular business. I am under the impression his salary then was from $80 to $100 a month. I am not able to say how long he continued in that business. I left Newark in the latter part of July. From the month of July, 1870, to four or five months ago, I did not renew my application to Col. LEET for employment. I had a conversation with him in reference to the Custom-house, and stated that I knew of certain abstractions in the Custom-house. I told him I had been engaged in hunting up and investigating these matters, and he said it was a very small matter for a man to be engaged in, and that he didn't want to have anything to do with him. I don't know whether I told Mr. SHANKS or not of the relationship which I supposed existed between us.

Q.—You state in this article that the carmen of LEET & Co. have to pay from fifteen to thirty per cent. for the privilege—is that true? A.—From information and belief.

Senator Casserly—Col. LEET said in his testimony that he knew no person named LEET in the *Tribune*. Did you have these conversations referred to during the past few months? A.—Yes, Sir. We casually referred to the irregularities in the Custom-house, and he said they were no worse now than in former Administrations.

COL. LEET RECALLED.

Col. LEET was recalled, and examined by Mr. HOWE.

Q.—When did you see the last witness before? A.—I never saw him before to my knowledge. This man certainly did not, within the last four or five months, make application to me for a situation for his brother-in-law.

Q.—Were you in Philadelphia at any time in 1859, 1860 or 1861? A.—I was not in Philadelphia since 1854.

Q.—Do you recollect calling upon a gentleman named LEET, in the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, inquiring his pedigree, and comparing his list with yours? A.—I never did.

Q.—Do you recollect at any time, in any hotel, in any city, exhibiting to any person by the name of LEET a book containing the pedigree of your family? A.—I never had a book of such a character.

To Senator Casserly—I never before saw this man to my knowledge. I had no conversation with him such as he refers to, and no application from him, either orally or in writing, asking a position for his brother-in-law.

ONE OF MR. STEWART'S CLERKS.

JOHN DEBROOT, a clerk in the employ of A. T. STEWART & Co., testified that bills were presented by LEET & Co. for $2 a package; the charge was protested against, and they were reduced to $1 75; since then the charges have been kept to this rate, without any exception; I understand the arrangement was made with Mr. VAN SAUN, in December, 1869.

A WATCH IMPORTER.

J. J. ROBERT, an importer of watches, testified: About twelve months ago I paid duties on a case of watches imported from Switzerland; the goods were not delivered to me, and I applied to the Custom-house for redress; I was there referred to the carman, but, being unable to obtain any satisfaction, I reported the matter at Washington. The value of the goods was about $2,000. I paid $287 in gold duty upon them. The only person who seemed sorry for my loss was Mr. PATTERSON, who employed the carman; but he did not refund me the money. I was never indemnified for my loss.

To Senator Pratt—The goods were given to the carman, and taken to the public stores, and thence, I believe, to the Barge Office. The manifest of the vessel will show that the goods were delivered on the dock. I have never instituted a suit against Mr. PATTERSON, but I have commenced one against Mr. MURPHY for taking insufficient bonds from the district carmen.

Senator Bayard—Where did you find the bond? A.—I think it was in what was called the Cartage bureau. At first they refused to let me take a copy of it, and I went to see the Collector. I had a good deal of difficulty in seeing him, as he was surrounded by politicians; but finally a clerk gave me the bond to copy. The names of the persons on the bond were CRANE and HOFFMAN. The surety was Mr. H. C. WELLS. I understood from the carman that Mr. HOFFMAN was a myth.

A TOBACCO MANUFACTURER.

JAMES WILLIAM BUCHANAN, manufacturer of tobacco, produced a bill dated June 12, 1871, for $258 25, for goods landed June 10, and which went into General Order the same day. The goods were not docked at all, but landed into the General Order store. He had his permit about one o'clock the day the vessel discharged, and was told they had been discharging since morning and were carried on the carts to the General Order stores.

[A report of the proceedings of the evening session of the Committee will be found elsewhere.]

THE COST OF LIVING.

'Epicure's" Substitute for Meat for Breakfast.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My wife was so pleased at the prompt response to offer to furnish the recipe for "scrapple," that she sat down and wrote it out immediately after I read the requests for it by your two correspondents, which was while I was eating an excellent breakfast, consisting of home-made bread, coffee, and the aforesaid scrapple. I beg to add, that whoever tries the recipe will not get discouraged if they should not succeed on the first attempt, as a great deal depends on having the right proportions of the ingredients, and in the article being fried very brown and crisp.

EPICURE.

HOW TO MAKE SCRAPPLE.

Get a young pig's head (fresh) weighing five or six pounds, which can be bought for twenty-five or thirty cents—"one from the country preferred." Clean it well, cutting off the ears to enable you to clean them well inside. (Get the butcher to take out the eyes and teeth when you buy it.) Put the head in two gallons and a half of cold water. Let it boil until the bones can be easily separated from the meat. Chop the meat very fine, put it back into the liquor it has been boiled in, and season with pepper, salt, thyme, sage and sweet marjoram. (Don't put too much of the herbs.) Then take equal parts of buck-wheat and corn-meal, and stir in until the compound is about the consistency of mush; lifting it off the fire while thickening, to prevent it getting lumpy. Then let it boil for about fifteen or twenty minutes, stirring it to prevent burning. Turn it into pans to cool. Cut into thin slices, and fry brown as you want to use it.

The cost will be about fifty cents. For that sum my family of five grown persons have plenty for breakfast every day for a week.

As my husband is, as he calls himself, somewhat of an epicure, and decidedly objects to an uninterrupted course of beefsteaks and chops, which mainly comprise the range of Bridget's bill of fare for breakfast, I have several domestic dishes, the result of a long experience in housekeeping, which I will be happy to furnish at some future time, as I am afraid I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space.

THE "GOOD LADY" OF THE HOUSE.

How One Bachelor Lives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a short account of my method of living, trusting that it may be of some service to those who are seeking to solve the problem of how to live in this City on a small income. My salary is $1,200 per annum, out of which I must provide for my own wants and for those of an adopted son, a lad of about fourteen. I am in delicate health, have certain tastes and habits which render books, pictures, &c., essential to my comfort, and for the proper performance of the duties for which I am paid, it is necessary for me to know something of what is going on in the world around me—especially in the scientific world. I have a suite of three rooms in a respectable, central location, not far from the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street. For these rooms, unfurnished, I pay $216 per annum. As all three rooms communicate with each other, one stove is sufficient to warm the whole of them. I lay in fuel annually at the time when it seems to me to be at its lowest price. For $1 50 per week the janitress of the building in which I am employed through the day buys my provisions and cooks them for me, and very well she does it, too. She also comes to my rooms once a week and "sets everything to rights." My provisions cost, on an average, $6 per week, my washing about $2 50. With my son's assistance, I make my own bed and keep my rooms in order, with the exception noted above. Now let us see how the whole account stands, and I beg that it may be understood that the figures which I give are genuine extracts from my personal account-book, and represent the average of my expenses for the past four years: Rent, $216; provisions, $312; fuel, $30; washing and cooking, $208; total, $766. Leaving a balance of $434 per annum with which to clothe two persons respectably, and to supply books, newspapers, and the other incidentals at which I have hinted, for which purposes I find it to be no more than sufficient, it is true, but still enough.

AMERICAN.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21, 1872.

Saving on Very Little.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper an article on economical housekeeping, and then seeing an article written by a Brooklynite, wherein he lives so very well on only $1,200, I venture to write you a short piece giving as my opinion that he could keep a wife on just what he now lives himself alone. I am a man who lives on less than $800 per year, and pay $10 per week for board. I have always enough to give a little to the poor, besides taking a little pleasure when wanted. I have no wife, but think when I do have one that we can live on $1,200 or $1,500 per year very comfortably. I venture to say that if our Brooklynite thinks he is economical when he spends $1,200 per year, I don't know what he must think a lady would spend, but I am sure that they will spend less than himself, and still she is extravagant and he is very economical.

A CONSTANT READER OF NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Question of Income.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's edition I noticed your editorial on "Housekeeping." You base your calculations on an income of $5,000 per year. It seems very clear to myself, and doubtless to thousands of others, how a family receiving this income could, by the exercise of reasonable economy, manage to make ends meet and perhaps save something for the future, but the question with the great bulk of us New-Yorkers is, How is a family with a yearly income ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 to exist in this City with any degree of comfort? If you can solve this problem you will confer a blessing on

C. T. L.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to authorize the payment of duplicate checks by disbursing officers with amendments. Passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to enable the President to perfect and carry into effect such rules regulating the civil service as may be from time to time adopted by him. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill relating to the appointment of superintendents for national cemeteries.

INFORMATION ON A QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, offered a resolution requesting the President to give the Senate the following information: The amount of money received and disbursed by the Government, since March 4, 1869; the amount embezzled or appropriated by agents or officers, with the amount remaining charged against Internal Revenue officers; the number of defaulters and how many of them have been prosecuted; a statement of the criminal prosecutions that have been instituted for offenses against the Internal Revenue laws; the number of officers or agents receiving pay from the Government, in any branch of the public service, who have been dispensed with since March 4, 1869, and the amount of the aggregate saving thereby; also the same information with reference to the last Administration. Adopted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the resolution for a final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, opposed taking it up, and called for the yeas and nays.

The Senate voted to take up the resolution. Yeas 34, nays 17.

Mr. MORTON, by consent, modified the resolution, so as to fix the 29th day of May for the adjournment.

There were two amendments pending: Mr. SUMNER's, providing that Congress shall not adjourn until after it shall have passed the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; and Mr. SCHURZ's, providing that it shall not adjourn until after the revision of the tariff and the Internal Revenue laws and the reform of the civil service.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought it an extraordinary resolution. Such resolutions had come from the House. There was no occasion for the resolution, because the majority could adjourn at any time when they were prepared to do so. Fixing the day so long beforehand would not hasten legislation.

Messrs. COLE, of California, and CORBETT, of Oregon, thought that Congress ought to adjourn at even an earlier day than that named in the resolution.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, thought Mr. SHERMAN's reasons conclusive against the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would vote for the resolution simply as a business measure.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, thought that Congress need not delay its adjournment for the sake of civil service reform. In 1860, when the Republican Party came into power it found the offices filled by traitors, and it turned them out and put in loyal men. That was a great step toward civil service reform. Later, Mr. JOHNSON, being unable to get honest men to take offices under him, had to take scoundrels, and he took them. Mr. CHANDLER was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the Amnesty bill.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, it was laid aside and the bill for the relief of Chicago was taken up. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, yesterday, specifying the building materials upon which the drawback is to be allowed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to amend so as to make the bill apply also to Manistee, in Michigan.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, suggested Peshtigo.

Mr. CHANDLER favored its insertion by Mr. CARPENTER.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, thought that the bill was unconstitutional because it would discriminate in favor of the port of Chicago.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, made a pathetic appeal for the passage of the bill without amendment.

Mr. CARPENTER read a passage from Mr. TRUMBULL's speech on the bill for the relief of Portland to show that he was then opposed to Congress making charitable appropriations.

Mr. CONKLIN favored the extension of the provisions of the bill to the sufferers in Michigan and Wisconsin, but thought that a better way to give relief would be by a direct appropriation. The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. HARLEY, CHANDLER, LOGAN, CARPENTER and SHERMAN.

All amendments were voted down and the bill as reported from the Committee, was passed, and then, at 5:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were received: Of the Common Council and citizens of Hudson, N. Y., praying Congress to authorize the erection of a light-house; of workmen of Philadelphia asking such an adjustment of duties as will encourage and defend every home industry; Philadelphia tobacco manufacturers for a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound on tobacco.

The House took up, as the business of the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi, who reported the bill, addressed the House in support of it. He said he was in correspondence with almost every prominent educator in the country, and they were unanimous in looking toward the proceeds of the public land for the purpose of stimulating and advancing the education of the people. He was also in correspondence with almost every prominent leader on the labor question, and they were equally unanimous in the same direction. Coming down to the details of the bill, he said that it did not propose to supersede the common school system now existing in States, but rather to strengthen that system. In conclusion he gave notice that he would allow full time for discussion, and would keep the bill in the morning hour until disposed of.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, proposed that it should be made a special order for a certain day, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. PERCE declined to consent to that arrangement.

Mr. MCINTYRE, of Georgia, a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, opposed the bill, arguing that the question of education should be left to the States separately.

Mr. STORMS, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee, also opposed the bill as irreconcilable with the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. PARKER, of New-York, another member of the Committee, also opposed the bill. It was avowedly in the interest of the Southern States, and yet they would get a comparatively small proportion of the fund. He believed that the real motive of the bill was to gain a recognition of the principle that Congress had the right to control the domestic affairs of the States—the educational affairs.

Mr. PERCE proposed to have the bill made a special order, but objection was made, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, having obtained permission to present a petition in the open House instead of under the rules, said that he had the honor of presenting a petition for a declaratory law to assure the rights of suffrage to the women citizens of the United States. They believed that it was their constitutional right to vote; but they only desired to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of passing a declaratory law to that effect. They claimed it in two views. First, as one of right; second, as one of expediency to the nation. The fact that 35,000 women of America, from almost every State in the Union, of every class and condition, were represented in the petition, asking that their claim to what they conceive to be the greatest right, and which men claimed to be their inalienable right shall be granted. They were not to be told that this was an innovation. Division of property between husband and wife was a greater innovation on the feudal law than this would be. The fact that in England a woman was at the head of public affairs seemed to point out that women might safely be intrusted with the vote. He asked that the petition might be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was done.

IMPEDIMENTS IN THE WAY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing that the Committee inquire

First—Whether the commerce among the several States was injuriously affected by any inadequacy in the present means of land transportation, or by any combination or monopoly in the control or ownership thereof; or by means of any excessive or inequitable rates of freight or fare charged by common carriers, or by means of the burdens or restraints imposed on such commerce by carriers.

Second—Whether the commerce with foreign nations and on the coasts and waters of the United States, or at any port thereof, is subjected to any oppressive or illegal requirements or restraints under quarantine, health or other laws or customs of any State.

Third—Whether at any ports of the United States American seamen or foreign immigrants, on arriving thereat are subjected to wrongs or deprivations which require legislation.

Fourth—What legislation or other means is requisite to release, revive and sustain the tonnage and foreign commerce of the United States. The Committee or Subcommittee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit at such places as may be convenient.

The resolution, which was reported unanimously from the Committee, was adopted.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER, in the chair, on the General Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, objected to it as out of order, in proposing to change an existing law.

The objection was sustained and the amendment excluded.

A provision to pay for such advertising was then inserted on motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, and was sustained by Mr. MAYNARD and opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD and SARGENT. The bill involved no constitutional question.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to strike out the clause respecting the law establishing a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, and to insert an appropriation of $60,000 for carrying it on.

After a long discussion, the amendment was adopted.

After progressing as far as page 30 of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

DRIFT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

THE COMIC STATUE.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Why should not GREELEY have a statue? Instead of considering this question at length, we shall assume that he should have one, and prove it by the common consent, on this point, of "many men of many minds." And a brief analysis of the subscription list will demonstrate that consent. Of course it would be easy for the captious and the cynical to assign petty motives to some of the contributors. For instance, there might be satirical remark on the fact that the largest sum is given by an advertising firm, and an expression of wonder as to whether the gift is conditioned on the carving of their card in a conspicuous place on the statue. But such reflections would be unworthy. Let us rather observe in this varied subscription list how GREELEY has won "golden (or bronze) opinions from all sorts of people." That Mr. CHARLES A. DANA leads the list with $500 is not surprising. DANA was formerly a professional associate of GREELEY, and has since been his persistent eulogist. He has nominated him to the Presidency in various aspects—as "farmers' and manufacturers' candidate," as "scholars' and clergymen's candidate," commending him as an agricultural sage of Chappaqua, as an Amherst Doctor of Laws, as a "later Franklin." When GREELEY has made a political or lecturing progress DANA has commissioned a Boswell to attend his steps so that, in the words of Dr. JOHNSON's unrivaled biographer, "not a drop of that great man might be lost." In all things and at all times DANA has exhibited GREELEY to the public in his noblest and most dignified attitude, concealing his weaknesses, if there were any to conceal. Above all, DANA has scrupulously avoided making GREELEY ridiculous. It is quite consistent then for DANA to interest himself actively in lifting the later Franklin to a pedestal as a companion-piece of the earlier philosopher. Nor is it surprising that Mayor OAKEY HALL promptly sent his check for $250. Love did always and greatly abound between HALL and GREELEY, and since HALL got involved in Ring troubles and the *Tribune* stood by him as long as it possibly could, the tender attachment has ripened into intense devotion.

A FINE CRONY FOR A REPUBLICAN EDITOR.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Some time ago, the New-York *Tribune* printed a letter written by Mr. GREELEY to the editor of the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, in which HORACE said he guessed the Missouri man had better not make him the Democratic candidate for President, but suggested the names of COX, TRUMBULL and GRATZ BROWN as available for the purpose, and expressed the opinion that it was a great mistake in the Democracy not to have nominated CHASE in 1868. In this connection, it is quite interesting to note the character of Mr. GREELEY's crony, to whom he writes these kind letters of advice, showing how the Democratic Party may better aim at success, and we find the following description of the *Caucasian* in an exchange paper:

"The mottoes at its head read: 'State Sovereignty!' 'White Supremacy! and Repudiation!' 'This is Liberty!' Its platform is further printed in black letters, as a standing advertisement: 'The Constitution of 1860, and the rights of the States!' This is a white man's Government, made by white men, for white men, and their posterity forever! Down with the Fifteenth Redamendment! Total repudiation of the monstrous Yankee war debt!—that accursed, unconstitutional war burden, accumulated by an unconstitutional mob styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an unconstitutional crusade for the accomplishment of an unconstitutional and horrid purpose! The editorial articles of the *Caucasian* have a fiery character, and are no doubt intended to make people's hair stand on end. It calls the President beast, bird, vegetable and mineral, and writes his name Mister HIRAM S. GRANT."

If HORACE GREELEY is still sound of mind, this is a curious friend he possesses; but if his once vigorous brain is actually softened, certainly no companions were ever more fitly joined.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

Hamilton Volunteer, Madison County.

A branch of the Civil Service Reform Committee is now in New-York, investigating the affairs of the Custom-house. The serious charges against that institution having originated in the *Tribune*, Mr. GREELEY was summoned as a witness before the Committee. His evidence was all hearsay and surmise, and not a word of it would have been admissible in a Court of law. Some of his hearsay statements have been flatly contradicted by the persons to whom he referred as authority for them. Among other things, he asserted that certain Custom-house officers controlled the Republican Convention in certain counties, Mr. LEWIS LOUNSBURY being named as political director of Madison County. As Mr. LOUNSBURY is a stranger in this county, and has never said a word about politics to any one in the county, it is evident that Mr. GREELEY's statement was very recklessly made, to say the least. If there has of late years been any interference in Madison County politics by any officer or attaché of the New-York Custom-house, the fact is altogether unknown here.

THE "SORE-HEADS."

Harper's Weekly.

The force of the *Tribune's* position as a party critic is very much lost by its warm advocacy of one of the sides in the unfortunate Republican division in New-York, which springs from patronage. It regards the President only as a friend of Senator CONKLING, whose policy in the State it opposes, and whose influence it believes to be malign, so that a constant reader of the paper would conclude that it was more interested in the defeat of the President's renomination than in the ascendancy of Republican principles in the Government. The country, in the mean time, is tranquil and prosperous, and the general policy of the Administration shows a constant and faithful endeavor to maintain the principles which brought the party into power, and to secure the welfare of all the people. In what way another administration of the party would more truly or efficiently promote that welfare has not been stated. It does not follow, indeed, that the same Administration should be continued if it is not the free choice of the majority. But if patronage be so strong that it can defeat the popular will, is it nothing that the President virtually renounced patronage? In his inaugural address he said that he should have no policy opposed to that of the people, and in his first and each subsequent message he has urged upon Congress a reform of the whole method of appointment.

COL. LEET.

New-Haven Journal.

It is due to Col. LEET that it should be as widely circulated as the stories to the contrary, that he testified before the investigating Committee that neither Gen. PORTER or Gen. BABCOCK had any interest in his General Order business, or received any profit therefrom. In fact, that they neither knew for a long time that he had succeeded in getting a share of the business. The profits of the business seem to have been greatly exaggerated. According to Col. LEET they amounted to about $26,000 a year. The TIMES, which has all along favored LEET & Co., admit that their charges have at times been above the authorized rate, and that the rate itself is too high, but the business does not appear to have been the enormously profitable affair that had been represented. Col. LEET expressed the utmost willingness that the books of his concern should be examined by an expert selected by the Committee. One thing is made absolutely clear by Col. LEET's testimony—that the effort to connect Gen. GRANT in some way with the profits of this job, or with the procuring of it for his former Adjutant-General, has utterly broken down. There is nothing in all the testimony adduced, beyond the surmises of Mr. JOHN P. LINDSAY, to back this preposterous claim, and even LINDSAY, when pressed, declared emphatically that he did not believe the President had anything to do with the matter. That, it will be remembered, was the main object of the appointment of the Committee. Senator SCHURZ had declared that there was a power behind the throne which controlled this General Order business in favor of certain parties, and the investigation was demanded with a view to an exposure which should convict the President of having corruptly used his great office for the profit of himself or his friends. This object has utterly failed; the President comes out of the trial perfectly clean and unscathed. The promoters of this investigation cared nothing for the griefs of New-York merchants, or the petty affairs of LEET & STOCKING. They were after higher game. The investigation has had the benefit of two of the ablest Democratic lawyers in the Senate—Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY—who have brought all their skill to bear upon this one great object of blackening Gen. GRANT and his Administration. They have been assisted by New-York Democrats, who are supposed to know all there is worth learning about fraudulent transactions in public affairs, and by the Anti-Administration wing of the Republicans, who, through the *Tribune* office, have furnished all the damaging testimony it was possible to procure. And yet, with all this help, they have completely failed in the attempt to make anything stick to the skirts of the President. The *World* shows its chagrin at the failure by endeavoring to prove in an elaborate article that LEET must have lied!

Pigeon-Shooting.

A few days ago, Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., put up for competition of the members of the Jerome Park Club a $250 silver cup, and yesterday the entries closed with twenty-six names. Recorder HACKETT, who has of late become quite prominent in this sport, was made handicapper and apportioned shooting distances, varying from twenty-seven to twenty-one yards, to each contestant. The entrance money, $250, will go to the second best score. The match, which will not be free to the public, begins at noon on Saturday. Each contestant will shoot at thirteen birds, with 1¼-ounce shot, eighty yards boundary.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Postponement of His Arraignment Until Monday Next.

The anticipation that EDWARD S. STOKES would be arraigned in the Court of Oyes and Terminer yesterday, for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., drew together a large crowd at the opening of the Court. The Court-room having become sufficiently filled for the comfort of its occupants, the doors were closed and no one admitted except those whose duties compelled their presence. At 10½ o'clock A. M., the hour of opening, the prisoner was brought into Court, in company with Sheriff BRENNAN and some of his deputies, and took a seat beside his counsel. There were present on behalf of the prisoner Messrs. JOHN MCKEON, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, and WILLARD and WM. T. BARTLETT, the senior counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, being absent on account of illness. On the part of the people, District-Attorney GARVIN, and Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS appeared; also, ex-Judge FULLERTON, who has hitherto represented the friends of the deceased. In the appearance, dress or demeanor of Mr. STOKES, there was nothing to suggest special comment, even to the most imaginative or sensational mind, except, indeed, the fact that a fellow-being, young, intelligent and of manly mien, was about to have his life staked upon the verdict of a jury of his countrymen, for an act brought about by a train of circumstances, which a trial by his peers can alone fully disclose.

Judge CARDOZO having arrived and taken his seat on the bench, District-Attorney GARVIN, addressing the Court, said: I move, your Honor, the case of EDWARD S. STOKES.

Judge CARDOZO—It is not necessary to make any motion in the case now. I have received a note from Judge INGRAHAM saying he is sick, and asking me to adjourn the Court. That is all I can do.

District-Attorney GARVIN—I move then, if your Honor please, that the prisoner be remanded.

Judge CARDOZO—Let the prisoner be remanded.

The Court was then adjourned to Monday next, the prisoner being quietly removed in company with Sheriff BRENNAN and his deputies, while the crowd was detained in Court sufficiently long to allow him to get beyond the indulgence of their curiosity.

What His Counsel Will Claim—A Singular Story About a Strange Bullet—Did Fisk Shoot Himself?

"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, gives the following outline of STOKES' probable defense:

"STOKES has been arraigned on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, but he has not yet pleaded. Everything is in a muddle in New-York, so we have two Grand Juries. It is the common opinion of the Bar that one of these bodies is illegal. As Mr. STOKES' counsel have not decided whether to plead to the indictment or demur, it is quite probable that a new indictment will be found after one of the Grand Juries shall have been discharged. There are some interesting if not startling positions taken for the defense. The one is that Col. FISK was not only armed, but that the wound in his body was inflicted by himself—inflicted *à la* VALLANDIGHAM, in attempting to draw his pistol from his pocket. That two pistols were used is very clear, from the fact that two bullets were found, one in FISK's body and one on the marble pavement, the one bullet fitting the pistol found and the other not. The bullet in the body fitting the pistol found, the bullet on the floor, which produced the wound in the arm, not fitting any pistol yet produced. The theory is that FISK, coming in at the door and seeing STOKES on the stairs, attempted to draw his pistol, when it accidentally discharged at the same moment when he received STOKES' bullet in the arm. The parties who removed the outside clothing of the Colonel are yet to be produced in Court. The woman who handed the pistol to the officer is yet to tell how it came into her hands, with other interesting testimony to show that STOKES did not fire on an unarmed man. But two persons witnessed the shooting. These were two hall-boys of the Central Hotel, who were either so frightened that they did not know what was going on, or deliberately perjured themselves, as they flatly contradicted each other and their own testimony on the stand. In the proper time and before the proper tribunal, the action of the Coroner's jury will be tested. Above all, the proceedings of the jury in consultation will be investigated. One man on the jury was not summoned. He came unsolicited. He said that he was on the Matthews inquest, understood such matters, and wanted to go on the jury; so he sat at the inquest. He was found to be a special enemy of STOKES, and pledged to look after the interests of Col. FISK. On entering the room for consultation, the jury were presented with a verdict, drawn out in the strong form of an indictment, in which the shooting was set forth as 'killing with malice aforethought,' and other well-known phrases of an indictment. On this verdict the jury were divided, six and six. The gentleman referred to, acting as counsel, insisted upon the adoption of the verdict with its strong phrases as the only thing that would satisfy an indignant public. Others contended that the object of the inquest was not to try STOKES—not to anticipate his defense, but simply to ascertain how FISK came to his death. The debate lasted over three hours, and ended in a compromise by which the word 'deliberate' was added to the simple phraseology of the verdict."

ROSECRANS ON MEXICO.

A Letter from the General—He Condemns Any and All Filibustering Attempts at Annexation.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

In the number of Nov. 18 (ultimo) of the *Two Republics*, a weekly published in the City of Mexico, I have just read with regret an ingenious sensational fiction headed "Annexation of Mexico," credited to your journal. My regret is two-fold.

First—That where my character ought to be so well known that an enemy could not mistake it, in spite of my well-announced and thoroughly adverse views, those whom I have a right to claim as friends make me appear as a sort of amiable filibuster on Mexican nationality. I am proud to say that I never sympathized with the filibuster spirit for revolutionary propagandism or political annexation, which I regard as at best a compound of ignorant enthusiasm for what suits us and reckless disregard for what suits others. I modestly, but firmly, hold that when, as British colonies, we began the revolutionary struggle, our claims to the rights of Englishmen or to those of self-government were just and reasonable, and am thankful that, after a seven years' contest the mother country was obliged by treaty to concede the latter. But the more I know the cost of this right to us, the more sacred I regard it in other peoples, and especially our Mexican neighbors, obstructed in their progress, as they have been and are, by adverse circumstances to which we have been wholly strangers. I am aware that many circumstances, by some called fortuitous, have favored our growth and progress, and that, notwithstanding, we have many evils in our system to get rid of before reaching the summit of perfection. But I think we have already made the nearest approach, on a large scale, to national freedom that has been seen in human history. It is because I so think that I deprecate, as hostile to our future success, the injustice of attempting to thrust our system upon others—regardless of their feelings, their qualifications, of the rights of self-government, as well as at the risk of those crimes and injustices which always crowd the ways of violence and devour the accumulations of industry.

Second—I regret the announcement of imaginary schemes against Mexico, as I would having ghost stories told to my children, because they produce false views, excite groundless alarm and cause needless suffering, while they decidedly damage solid interests, by hindering the growth between us and eight millions of immediate neighbors of a commerce invited by proximity, similarity of political institutions, and manifold circumstances in which Cincinnati and the whole of the Mississippi Valley, no less than our manufacturers generally, have a deep interest. That the present condition of Mexico is unhappy as the past has been painful no one knows and appreciates more fully than intelligent and patriotic Mexicans of all parties—no one more readily admits than I do. But whatever the causes or remedies, filibustering annexation is not a remedy. Of one thing our people can be sure, eight millions of suffering people are too many to be destroyed or made prosperous or happy against their will, by any such agency. Eight millions can not be led in the ways of peace, progress and productive industry without their own consent and cordial co-operation. Nor will carpet-bag government, however charming, evoke national wealth, consisting as it must of products of industry drawn from natural resources by human hands. I believe we have too many intelligent business men and statesmen who appreciate the full significance of this to render filibustering attempts to improve Mexico pecuniarily or politically successful to schemers in that line for pelf or power. I think the intelligence and consciences of our people decidedly favor a just, humane and liberal policy of friendship toward Mexico as best for both countries. Under the reign of universal law, as under Divine Providence, a nation can no more escape punishment for its crimes than it can evade the force of gravity, and whoever loves his country is therefore bound to do what he can to keep it from ways which lead to quarreling and fighting, as well as picking and stealing. This duty, at least, I am trying to fulfill.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 12, 1872.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Petitions were presented in favor of the Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill; against legislative interference with the Erie Railroad; and one from the shareholders of the Erie Railway to repeal the law in relation to the election of directors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct railroads in New-York. It is the old three-tier project, and names five Commissioners to receive subscriptions and organize the Company.

By Mr. PERRY—To devolve the duties of Register of Taxes of the City of Brooklyn, as provided by chapter 877 of the Laws of 1870, upon the Collector of Taxes.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To create a Board of Commissioners of City Railroads, and to provide means of rapid transit in the City of New-York.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Relative to the Erie Railroad: To vacate the office of every director, and orders a new election on the second Tuesday in July. It also provides that no injunction shall be issued to prevent or suspend the holding of such election.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

To extend Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn. Laid on the table. To provide public lodging-houses in the City of New-York. Report agreed to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Columbia College bill was read and passed.

CENSUS OF THE STATE.

The Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau transmitted a report of the population of the State by counties. The totals are not given.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

A long debate was held in Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company. The Company desire to place piers in the river. The proposition was contested by the Western members in the interest of the canals, and advocated by the immediate representatives of the railroad localities. Progress was reported on the bill.

HAMILTON COLLEGE LAW STUDENTS.

The remainder of the session of the Senate was taken up in the discussion of a bill to give Hamilton College the right to send law students into the Courts without further examination. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions in favor of the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway in New-York were presented: to allow palace cars on the Third-avenue Railroad in New-York. Also, a memorial from the Pilot Commissioners asking for compensation since 1849.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

The bill providing for the sessions of two Grand Juries at the same time in the City and County of New-York came up on its passage.

Mr. FIELDS moved to recommit the bill, and argued that it would work great injury, inasmuch as it threw open the door to cross-indictments. Prior to 1870 but one Grand Jury could sit, but in the sessions of the Legislature that year an act was passed permitting two Grand Juries to sit at the same time. And what has been the result? He declared that the assassination of FISK by STOKES was directly attributable to this act, as it led to the proceedings which resulted in the shooting by STOKES. Mr. FIELDS spoke at some length in illustration of the workings of the law, and then withdrew his motion to recommit, saying he would content himself with voting against the bill.

The bill was then passed.

THE NEW-YORK CLAIM BILL PASSED.

The bill providing for the payment of certain claims against the City and County of New-York for the year 1871 was passed by a vote of 82 yeas to 29 nays.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the ferry running between Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and James-street, New-York. Regulating the ferries from the foot of Twenty-third and Tenth streets, New-York, to Greenpoint. Requiring clerks of Supervisors to transmit to the Controller annually a statement of the indebtedness of each town, village and ward. Making the procurement of abortion a felony, and punishable as such. Incorporating the Lockport Driving Park Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JUDD—To amend the charter of New-Brighton, Staten Island, by increasing the number of wards to six, and taking in the whole town of Castleton; also, providing a mode of electing town officers in Richmond County.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Amending the act establishing the regulations for the port of New-York; it prohibits the throwing of offal in the bay and rivers.

By Mr. BERRI—Repealing the act providing for restricting the Board of Supervisors of Kings County in expending moneys; also, to create the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to provide for rapid transit in New-York; this is the same as the bill in the Senate.

By Mr. WHITE—Authorizing the Kings County Treasurer to designate one of his assistants to act as deputy in his absence.

By Mr. MOULTON—Regulating the manufacture and quality of gas in New-York; also, exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation; also, amending the charter of the East Side Association in New-York.

By Mr. FLAMMER—To protect the people against quackery and crime. Also amending and consolidating several acts relative to common schools in New-York. [This bill is the same as the Senate bill.]

By Mr. FORT—Regulating the business of savings banks in this State.

Adjourned.

A Missourian on Carl Schurz, "The Adventurer."

From the Missouri State Atlas.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ has at last been forced into a rôle that will have much influence in opening the eyes of his former admirers, as well as his fellow-countrymen, on whose merits and character he has been trading as a politician. He has at length been compelled to take the defensive for himself, and has therefore lost his great éclat as a leader of attacks upon American institutions and the American Government, through its President. The NEW-YORK TIMES punctured Mr. SCHURZ so keenly that the juggling Senator was forced to make answer in the Senate. That he was no more honest in his defense than he has been in his malevolent attacks upon the President, is shown by the comments made upon his speech by the *Wisconsin State Journal*, published at Madison, where *the adventurer* tried his hand before he came to Missouri. Of a portion of his speech, the *Journal* says:

"He denies that he spurned the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, in 1859, contemptuously, and refused to support the ticket. His manner in declining the nomination may not have been considered contemptuous by himself, but it was by some others, and his friends in the Convention determined to organize a bolt, which he was aware of and secretly approved, if he did not openly do so. They issued an address, and opposed Mr. RANDALL, but subsequently, toward the close of the canvass, Mr. SCHURZ spoke in favor of the ticket. As he has referred to these matters, it is well to give the facts, as they are understood here, and to say that his friends, who opposed RANDALL, were chagrined at his desertion of them."

That pulls off a little of his cloak of self-conceit, and here is another delectable piece of information that comes from a German, and also from Germany:

"A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Berlin Dec. 28, says he had just had an interview with FREDERICK KAPP, formerly of New-York. In the course of the interview KAPP said CARL SCHURZ, during his last visit to Europe, called on Count BISMARCK, who received him courteously. KAPP is reported to say that SCHURZ, renouncing all his republican sympathies, offers his hand and brains to Prussia's King. In vain BISMARCK assured him that his stock on hand was complete; in vain did he remonstrate that SCHURZ had positively no brains to spare.

All proved fruitless against the stubborn loquacity of the great Missourian, until BISMARCK, losing all patience, exclaimed, 'SCHURZ, if you had come here to convince our people of the greatness of your Republic, I would have thought the world of you; but now I only wish you would let me alone and go to the Democratic Party.' And now the Count began to talk with warmth about the United States.

The reason for the rapid growth of peculiar American institutions, he said, was to be found in the fact that their roots found ample nourishment in the rich soil saturated with liberty and advanced ideas, while ours had risen only from the feudal traditions of the dark ages. It may be that Europe will always remain monarchical, but one thing was sure, America would never cease to be a Republic.

SCHURZ replied: 'It needs but a little effort to convert the United States into a firm monarchy. I feel quite confident that I could do it myself; at least that I could prepare the way.' The conversation ended soon after.

Mr. KAPP says he believes SCHURZ's plan is first to remodel the judiciary by having the Judges appointed instead of elected, then to reform the rest of the civil service in such a way that no office shall be given away for merits gained in politics, and when, after the accomplishment of all these improvements, the American people will suddenly discover that it would be hardly worth while any more to indulge in elections.

SCHURZ may make one more electioneering trip through the States in behalf of the Emperor, to retire afterward altogether from America. Of course, for his merits, he will be created a Prince of the German Empire."

We have known for some time that SCHURZ and his school of politicians have an absolute hatred of democratic equality, and are at heart the rankest of aristocrats. We have also known that his knowledge of affairs from his position on the "Committee on Foreign Relations" in the Senate was suspiciously used during the Franco-German War, and when the whole truth is written concerning his hostility to Gen. GRANT, there will be some exciting revelations that will show who was the true patriot, and who was on the track to dangerous commitments. We do not know that the revelations of Herr KAPP are true, but we do know enough of CARL SCHURZ to make them probable. Mr. SCHURZ will scarcely venture to deny them, for his denial will lead him into more dangerous toils.

Entrances and Clearances during December.

The following were the entrances and clearances at this port of American and foreign vessels, engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade and fisheries, during December, 1871:

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Nos. of the Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade and fisheries entered	235	147,818	4,033
Vessels in coastwise trade and fisheries cleared	369	161,969	5,129
American vessels entered from foreign countries	142	68,015	1,839
American vessels cleared for foreign countries	145	64,928	1,876
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	265	212,468	6,539
Foreign vessels cleared for foreign countries	205	199,788	6,022

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 25: Nos. 49, 55, 56, 21, 22, 29½, 33.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
345—Bridge vs. Steamer Aleppo.
2—Olney vs. Schooner O. H. Booth.
26—Ulrichson vs. Bark Milton.
37—Fregent vs. Ship St. Cloud.
361—Warren vs. Steam-tug F. King.
365—United States vs. A Lot of Lumber, &c.

Nos.
153—Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. vs. Steamer City of Manchester.
154—Curos vs. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe.
155—Waugh vs. Steamboat Elm City.
156—Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Echo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
15—Hess vs. Stewart.
23—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Gallager.
92—McHenry vs. Hazard.
114—In the matter of the application of Caston.
127—Mooreman vs. Blake.
133—Condin vs. Gottgetren.

Nos.
136—Peasant vs. McBride.
138—Coffin vs. Globe Printing Co.
142—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
145—Thacker vs. Jones.
147—Wiswell vs. Creighted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
317—Brown vs. Jarvis.
467—Hyde vs. Central National Bank.
387—Fynch vs. Rann.
819—Fessenden vs. Vose.
2039—Kelly vs. Sackendorff.
1044—Hurlbut vs. Montauk Steam Navigation Co.
719½—Hurry vs. Truax.
347—Spring et al. vs. The Mayor and City of New-York.
1079—Holder vs. Steele.
348—Hunt vs. The Mayor and City of New-York.

Nos.
349—Lee vs. The Mayor and City of New-York.
1085—Erie Railway Co. vs. Ramsay.
1101—Bell vs. O'Brien.
1105—Stillman vs. Wallace.
1107—Seely vs. Cheeseborough.
1109—Brookfield vs. Crane.
1111—Mass vs. Friend.
1113—North America Life Insurance Co. vs. Dickson.
1115—Brien vs. Green.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
805—Meade vs. Waterhouse.
843—Pichen vs. Levy.
1265—Lough vs. Romaine.
1361—Miles vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
1209—Didier vs. Hawes.
1321—Mitchell vs. Styles.
129—Duer vs. Reed.

Nos.
1359—Ludlow vs. Macomb.
1269—Westlake vs. Bostwick.
1339—McGuire vs. Sinclair.
1399—Scott vs. Babcock.
1411—Hope vs. Smith.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
1345—Lapp vs. Roepel.
1425—Brown vs. Wells.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock.

Nos.
1072—Rockwell vs. Cahn.
1078—Same vs. Same.
931—Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
1000—Newberry vs. Wall.
736—Kelly vs. Ferguson.
1140—Roemmelt vs. Wolf.
470—Meyer vs. Thurber.
848—Talicott vs. Bedding.

Nos.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
244—Magure vs. Dinsmore.
1011—Marshall vs. O'Brien.
1064—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1068—Ely vs. Kelly.
760—Andrews vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
589—McDermott vs. Lynde.
1139—Marcus vs. Fleishauer.
491—Goshe vs. Raisbeck.
876—Oven vs. Lawrence.
1102—Crandall vs. Hawkins.
710—Peabody vs. Speyers.
246—Honigsberger, by Guardian, vs. Second-avenue R. Co.

Nos.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. Co.
493—Stitt et al. vs. Bixby.
453—King vs. King.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.
653—Oliver vs. Stuart.
902—Colell vs. Clark.
987—Roome vs. Scriber.
827—Cornell vs. Lowerre.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7667—Pelton vs. Brown.
8145—Bennett vs. Rosenthal.
8378—Kaufman vs. Cathewood.
7542—Genm vs. Lippratt.
7776—Hubbell vs. Rodgers, reserved, Jan. 29, by consent.

Nos.
6883—Hubbell vs. Rodgers.
7790—Haller vs. Joly.
7826—Hartman vs. Reichelt
— —McCahill vs. Donovan.
— —Cummins vs. Wembold.
— —Brandies vs. Hook.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7681—Krelowitz vs. Lutgan.
7606—Darrow vs. Conklin.
7771—Wallace vs. Chandler.

Nos.
7803—Van Orden vs. Sterling.
7802—Keibel vs. Payson.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
5528—Berstein vs. Guilleman.
7627—Wagner vs. Weleer.
5569—Rice vs. Altenbrandt.

Nos.
— —Green vs. Giles.
8622—Richardson vs. Brown
3630—Briestow vs. Claney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Flaherty; robbery.
2—The People vs. Daniel O'Donovan; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Michael Malley; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Michael Campbell, John Masters and Michael Maylan; burglary.
5—The People vs. Thomas Hagan; burglary.
6—The People vs. John H. Prior; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Frank Wilkins; grand larceny.

Nos.
8—The People vs. Isaac Levy; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Julius Behring, Thomas Kelly and George Gebhardt; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Cornelius Mahoney and Thomas Ford; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Benjamin Levy and Henry Levy; receiving stolen goods.
12—The People vs. George W. Doty and Sherman P. Sage; assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Archibald H. Campbell; assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

The steam-tug Clara Clarita vs. *Augustus M. Cox, et al.*—Bill of exceptions to the report of the Commissioner to whom it was referred to assess the damages. First exception allowed and $30 deducted from the damages assessed. Second, third, fourth and fifth disallowed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

By Judge Barrett.

Coleman *vs.* Hunt; attachment granted.

Platt et al. *vs.* Wood et al.; judgment granted.

Stone *vs.* Cartwright; affidavit of service is defective.

Birdsall *vs.* Birdsall; motion granted, and defendant permitted to answer within ten days upon payment of $10 costs of motion for judgment, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and the referee's fees, if any have been incurred.

Duprinous et al. *vs.* Patterson; motion granted, &c.

Ward Sewing-machine Company *vs.* Homan; leave to serve answer upon payment of $10 costs and disbursements, &c.

Stever et al. *vs.* Baker et al.; motion granted on payment of $10, costs, and upon defendant stipulating within five days to refer, or to place this cause on Special Circuit calendar for trial upon the next Friday, as plaintiffs may elect.

Jones *vs.* Millard; motion granted in part and denied in part; no costs; (see memoranda.)

Church et al. vs. Yerence; motion granted.

Wilson *vs.* American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company. (Memoranda for counsel.)

Miller *vs.* Shaul; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Judge Loew.

Sackett *vs.* Drake; motion to open default granted without costs to either pary, judgment to stand as security.

Lewis *vs.* Muller; one of sureties rejected as insufficient.

Lavidge *vs.* Barnard; motion to continue injunction denied without costs.

Maier *vs.* Homan: motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 84.—*Steamer Cayuga, and Hudson River Steam-boat Company,* vs. *Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision on the Hudson River, between the libellant's ferry-boat *James Watt,* on a passage from Hoboken to Barclay-street, New-York, and the claimant's steam-boat *Cayuga,* proceeding down the river, after having left the upper pier of the Desbrosses-street ferry-slip, bound around the Battery into the East River. The collision occurred at a point opposite Chambers-street, and about one-third of the way across the river. It was claimed, and was found by the Court, that the *Cayuga* caused the collision by not keeping out of the way when having the *James Watt* on her starboard side, and both boats were crossing so as to involve a risk of collision.

Mr. Justice NELSON said in his opinion that this plain rule must be observed, and will be steadily enforced on all proper occasions; and in case of a departure from it, followed by a collision, the *onus* will be on the offending vessel to show a clear and undoubted special case of excuse.

It is claimed here that the evidence does not show the position of the boats, as assumed by the Courts, and that in any case the *Watt* changed her course, and thus contributed toward the collision.

W. J. A. Fuller for appellee; C. Van Stanvoord for appellants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION ON NOTES GIVEN FOR PURCHASE OF A CALIFORNIA FERRY.

Mana Hall vs. *Charles Minturn; Anna Hall* vs. *Charles Minturn.*—This action was to recover $1,000, the amount of two notes given by the defendant and two others at San Francisco, Cal., on the 14th of April, 1858, with interest at three per cent. a month from that time, such rate of interest being in accordance with the provisions of the California statute law, when the parties agree thereto in writing, as they did in this case.

The defense was that the notes were given in part consideration for the purchase of the right to run a ferry between San Francisco and Oakland, which right Horace W. Carpenter, who was the original plaintiff, had obtained from the Trustees of Oakland, and that it was afterward discovered that the trustees had no legal right to give Mr. Carpenter this franchise of the ferry, and that consequently consideration for the notes failed. The defense also set up that an action on these notes was brought in California, and being carried to the Court of Appeals in that State, was decided against the plaintiff.

After hearing the testimony in the case, the jury, under direction of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for $5,235.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ACTION AGAINST A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BY THE WIFE OF A SUICIDE.

Antonia Gomez de Gogorza vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover $10,000, the amount for which Fabian Gogorza, the husband of the plaintiff, was insured in the defendant's Company. The insured was a man of about fifty-five years of age, and on the 24th day of October, he took his own life with a pistol, at his house in New-York City.

On this ground the Company claim that the policy is void by its own terms: "In case he (the insured) shall die by his own hand, sane or insane."

The plaintiff claims that her husband was insane at the time of and before he took his life.

A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for the full amount.

EDUCATIONAL.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, and organized for the year 1872, by the election of BERNARD SMYTH President. The Trustees expressed themselves as desiring an appropriation of $150,000 for the support of the College, instead of $126,000. CHARLES WOOLF, a tutor, had his salary increased from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. There were increases of salaries of four tutors, each to the sum of $2,500. The Trustees then adjourned.

Department of Public Instruction.

This Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President SMYTH in the chair.

The Mayor sent in a communication, enclosing the resignation of FRANCIS A. PALMER as a member of this Board and appointing ENOCH L. FANCHER to fill the vacancy.

A statement was received from the President of the Board stating that the whole amount received from the schools of this City for the relief of the Chicago sufferers was $13,358 41.

Hon SMITH ELY, member of Congress from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, sent in a communication offering to give the position of a vacant cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point, to the scholar residing in the district who would prove himself the most meritorious, the name of such pupil to be sent to Mr. ELY by the 1st day of March next. The thanks of the Board were extended to Mr. ELY, and it was resolved to appoint a committee on the subject. The President then announced the Standing Committees for the year 1872, as follows:

Finance—Lewis, Wood, Brennan, Van Vorst and Fancher. Teachers—Gross, Lewis and Duryea. Buildings—Ingersoll, Lewis and Fancher. Supplies—Van Vorst, Wood and Brennan. Auditing Committee—Sands, Wood, Duryea, Ingersoll and Van Vorst. Studies—England, Gross and Sands. Sites—Brennan, Jarvis and England. Bylaws, &c.—Jarvis, England and Sands. Normal College—Wood, Duryea, Gross, Jarvis and Fancher.

The question came up upon the payment of clerks to the local Boards, denying the application for past services rendered by them, and making provision for future payments, to be fixed by the Board. Mr. BRENNAN presented a minority report upon the same subject, adverse to paying either for past or future services of these clerks. Both reports were laid over under the rule.

The following is a resumé of the report of the Finance Committee for 1871:

Receipts	$2,460,296 44
(Including balance up to Jan. 1, 1871.)	
Payments	2,445,681 01
Balance to the credit of this Board Dec. 30, 1871	$4,615 43
Balance due this Board, for which a requisition was made upon the Controller Dec. 27, 1871	586,661 54

The City Superintendent sent in the annual report for the year 1871. The following is a comparative statement of the attendance in the schools for the past two years:

	—1871— Average attendance.	Number taught.	—1870— Average attendance.	Number taught.
Male Grammar	16,424	31,907	16,158	32,600
Female Grammar	14,053	27,807	14,077	29,151
Primary Department	37,153	88,081	37,362	88,981
Primary	16,191	39,570	17,050	41,890
Colored	782	2,046	785	2,083
Normal	1,301	2,015	1,214	1,652
Corporate	7,621	21,899	7,139	19,323
Evening	9,718	21,566	10,047	24,084
Totals	103,243	234,686	103,822	239,764

Police Captains' Tribulations—Four of Them Placed on Trial for Neglect of Duty.

Four Captains of Police were placed on trial yesterday before Commissioners BARR and MANIERRE.

The first case called was that of Capt. THADDEUS C. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, who was charged by Inspector WALLING, with being at a fire in the Bowery without his uniform. The Captain admitted the charge, and stated in his defense that he was going to dinner at the time, and stopped at the fire to give directions to his men. He further added that Superintendent KELSO had excused him from wearing his uniform while going to his meals. Superintendent KELSO was called, and testified that he excused Captains who took their meals in restaurants where liquor is sold from wearing their uniforms while taking their meals.

Capt. IRA S. GARLAND, of the Eleventh Precinct, was charged with being in the Union-square Theatre in civilian attire. The Captain did not deny the charge.

Commissioner MANIERRE advised Superintendent KELSO to revoke the permission given to Captains to go to their meals in plain attire. The Superintendent said that he had already revoked all such permissions.

The next case called was that of Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who was charged with general neglect of duty, and not devoting his whole time to the service of the Police Department from Jan. 1 to 17. Inspector WALLING said that upon examining the blotter at the station-house he found that the Captain had slept but one night in the Station-house during the period stated above, and entries appeared on several occasions, showing that the Captain had left the Station-house between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and did not return until 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning. Capt. HEDDEN said that on several of the nights that he did not sleep in the Station-house he was patrolling his precinct from the time he left the Station-house until daylight, and thought that a Captain could attend to the affairs just as well though he did not sleep in the Station-house all night and every night.

Capt. CHAS. MCDONNELL, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was then arraigned on charges of general and systematic neglect of duty. From Jan. 1 to 17, Inspector WALLING deposed that he had examined the blotter and found that the Captain only attended one roll-call in twenty-four hours and never slept in the Station-house.

The Sergeants of the Thirtieth Precinct were examined, and deposed that the Captain was in the daily habit of leaving the Station-house between six and ten o'clock in the evening, and would not return again until the next afternoon.

In his defense, Capt. MCDONNELL showed that the house was in a dilapidated condition and almost unfit for human habitation; that the Sergeants had no place for their beds, and were compelled either to sleep in a chair or in the bed of an absent patrolman. The Captain also stated that Police Surgeon ELY had ordered him not to sleep in the house, as it was detrimental to his health. He lived six miles from his precinct, and was compelled to go home to his meals.

Dr. ELY was called and testified that the Captain had had a very bad cold, and he had advised him not to sleep in the Station-house and that the Captain's room was unhealthy, as it was too open.

All the cases were referred to the Board for adjudication, and Commissioner MANIERRE remarked that not one-half of the Captains attended to their duties properly, but left too much entirely to the Sergeants. The Commissioner thought they had better dispense with the Captains and leave the duty to be done entirely by the Sergeants.

The Alleged Post-Office Embezzlement.

The case of Mr. RILEY, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Department in the Post-office, came up for final hearing before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. Several witnesses testified that the practice of opening misdirected letters was common in the Post-office; the letters were opened by the Superintendents, or Assistant Superintendents of Departments. One witness said that had such a letter as Mr. RILEY was accused of opening come into his hands while at his work, he should in the ordinary way of business have taken it to Mr. RILEY for that gentleman to do with it as he had done. Col. HARPER, Superintendent of the Box Department, said that under the same circumstances he should have considered he did right in examining the letter as Mr. RILEY had.

The defense here rested, and counsel summed up. Commissioner BETTS said he would render his decision on Friday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..109
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..110¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110¼
8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛
2,000 do. 110½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62, called bds. 2d s.110½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....110⅝
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, bet. call..112⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 67⅛
22,000 do. 67
5,200 Va. 6s, consol... 51⅛
6,000 N.C. St. 6s, new. 15⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T.. 12⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 95⅛
11,000 do. 95⅛
5,000 do. 95½
9,000 do. 95⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue.... 93
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83... 96
1,000 Erie 3d.... 96⅛
1,000 Erie 4th.... 98
16,000 Long Dock Bds.. 92⅛
1,000 do. 93
10,000 do. 93⅛
9,000 do. 93½
1,000 do. 94
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s..113⅛
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..102⅛
17,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 92⅛
6,000 do. 92
34,000 do. 92⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 81⅛
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 90
10,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.101
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 89⅛
1,000 Galena & C. 2d..100⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st....105⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d....101
3,000 P., F.W. & C. 1st.105⅛
25,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d.103
3,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st...105⅛
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 99
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 88
30,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 93⅛
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.... 94
1,000 do. 94⅛
1,000 do. 94½
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.B....b3. b. c. 98
5,000 L. S. Div. Bds.... 95⅛
3,000 E.T.,V. & G. 1st.. 92
45 Merchts. Ex. Bnk. 95
50 Bank of Comm'ce.115⅛
100 do. 115
50 Metropolitan Bnk.135⅛
8 Shoe & Lthr. Bnk.155

5 Com. Exch. Bank.128
15 Ninth Nat. Bank..108
100 N. J. C. L. & I. Co. 70⅛
300 Cons. Coal of Md.. 39⅛
200 do. 39⅛
200 do. ..bet. call. 39
300 West. Un. Tel.... 72
500 do. ..bet. call. 72
1200 do. 72⅛
200 do. ....c. 72⅜
200 do. 72⅛
100 Pacific Mail.... 56⅛
300 do. ..bet. call. 56⅛
400 do. s3. 56⅛
200 do. 56⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.... 6
200 do. 3
100 United States Ex. 61
100 do. b30. 61⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call.. 97⅛
500 Erie.... 34⅛
200 do. ..bet. call. 34⅛
1800 do. 34⅛
100 Erie Pf.... 65
200 Harlem.... 118⅛
40 L. S. & M. So. Scp. 87⅛
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 90⅛
800 do. 90⅛
600 do. b3. 90⅛
200 do. 90⅛
300 Union Pacific.... 37⅛
2000 do. ..bet. call. 37⅛
600 do. 37⅛
400 do. 37⅛
25 do. 37
200 Cl. & Pitts. Guar.. 92
200 do. 91⅛
100 Chi. & N. W.... 71⅛
100 do. ..bet. call. 71⅛
500 do. 71⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 91⅛
100 do. 91⅛
100 do. 91⅛
25 C., C. C. & Ind... 89⅛
10 N. J. Central.... 112
30 do. 111⅛
100 do. 111
100 Chi. & Rock I.... 110⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul... 55⅛
18 Del., Lack. & W.. 104⅛
100 Morris & Essex... 92⅛
100 do. ..bet. call. 92⅛
800 O. & M. ..bet. call. 46⅛
100 do. 46⅛
100 O. & M. Pf.... 74
100 do. ..bet. call. 74⅛
100 H. & St. Jo.... 52⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 67
200 C., C. & I. C.... 22
200 Tol., W. & West., bet. call. s3.. 74⅛
144 Rome & Watert'n. 97

SECOND BOARD.

$102,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.115⅛
9,000 do. 115⅛
90,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....110
13,500 U. S. 5.20 C., '65, new....110⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112⅛
15,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 51⅛
1,100 do. 52
2,000 Va. St. 6s, Def., s3.... 15
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 28⅛
11,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 95⅛
2,000 Ark. 7, issued to the Central R.. 52⅛
26,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92⅛
10,000 UnionPac. L.G. 81⅛
10,000 do. 81⅛
7,000 E. T., Va. & Ga., 1st.... 92⅛
10,000 N.J. C. 1st, new.108⅛
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.101
500 Tol. & Wab. 2d... 95
50 Bank of Com'ce..116
10 Merch. Ex. Bank.. 95
5 Cord Ex. Bank.... 128
100 Maryland Coal.... 23

200 Quicksilver Min.. 28⅛
100 do. b3. 28⅛
100 Mariposa Pf...b. c. 2⅛
200 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72⅛
300 do. 72⅛
100 do. 72⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 56⅛
300 do. 56⅛
100 do. 56⅛
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 97⅛
500 Erie....bet. call. 34⅛
400 do. 34⅛
300 do. 34⅛
10 Michigan Central.117⅛
44 do. 117⅛
100 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 90⅛
300 do. 90⅛
34 Warren...bet. call. 88
100 Union Pacific.... 38⅛
400 do. ..bet. call. 38⅛
100 Clev. & P. guar... 92⅛
200 do. 92⅛
200 Chicago & N. W... 72⅛
10 do. 72
200 do. ..bet. call. 72⅛
100 do. 72⅛
300 do. 72⅛
200 New-Jersey Cen... 111⅛
300 Chicago & R. I.... 110⅛
200 Mil. & St. Paul... 56
100 do. ..bet. call. 56⅛
300 Bos., Hart. & E... 3⅛
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 104
400 do. 103⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.... 47⅛
300 T., W. & W...b. c. 75

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The rate for money today is, as a rule, 7 ℘ cent. per annum. The supply to the Brokers is easy, and in some instances lenders have accepted a lower rate on call loan. At Bank the mercantile demand for Discounts is fairly active at 7 ℘ cent. The sales of Gold today have scarcely varied from 109 ℘ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is dull. The terms for Exchange are weaker than yesterday. The leading drawers ask no more than 109¼ ℘ cent. for 60 days London, less a brokerage of a sixteenth of one ℘ cent. There is a large amount of Exchange making against the recent and current negotiations of American Bonds abroad, and sight bills are being drawn at 109⅛@109¼ ℘ cent. It is said that owing to the successful negotiation of last Summer of part of the Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas, Missouri and Texas Road, and their subsequent distribution in England and Holland, a further negotiation has recently been made, and the Bonds are going forward to the amount of $2,500,000 or $3,000,000, possibly to a much larger sum.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are steady today on a moderate business at the Boards, but a free demand at the counters of the great dealers. The Southern State Bonds are lower on Tennessees than the advance noticed yesterday, and the Virginias and South Carolinas are dull. The Union Pacific First Mortgages are ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower; sales at 92½@92¼; and the Centrals leave off 102¼@102½ ℘ cent. The Railway, Telegraph and Pacific Mail speculation turned upward again after the earliest sales of the forenoon, the renewed demand for Union Pacific leading the market, and influencing a recovery in the other Western Roads and in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. New-York Central and Erie were steady at about the last of Tuesday's prices.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold and Exchange markets and the Public Funds closed steady:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	112½	112½
American Gold	109	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92½	93¼
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	110¼
North-west Common	71½	72¼
North-west Preferred	91¼	92½
Pacific Mail	56¼	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82	82
St. Paul Common	55½	56¼
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74	75½
Western Telegraph	71¼	72⅞
Erie	33¼	34
Union Pacific	37¼	38⅜
Lake Shore	90¼	91¼
Lake Shore Scrip	87¼	87⅞

At the very close on Broad-street the Railroads were dull.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	111⅜
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	110⅝
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅞
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s, reg., '81	*109
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	5s coup., '81	110⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜		

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	66½	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	65
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	66½	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	45
Va. 6s, old	51	Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	45
Va. 6s, reg., old	44	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	52½
Va. 6s, Con. bonds	51¾	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
N. Car. 6s, old	32	Ohio 6s, 1881	106
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	15	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
N. Car. 6s, special tax	12	Kentucky 6s	98
S. Car. 6s	50	Indiana 5s	98
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	27½	Michigan 6s, 1878	97
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	26	Michigan 7s, 1878	99½
Missouri 6s	95½	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	92	N. Y. Cou. B. L.	106¼
Louisiana 6s	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 6s, new Float. Dbt	56½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 6s, Levee bonds	60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Rhode Island 6s	100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99
Ark. 6s, funded	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Shoe and Leather	154
Manhattan	150	Corn Exchange	126
Merchants'	117	Continental	95
America	142	St. Nicholas	117
City	225	Marine	165
Phenix	101	Commonwealth	85
Tradesmen's	148	Importers' & Traders'	163
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	Park	153
Commerce	115¾	Central National	100
Broadway	270	Fourth National	109¼
American Exchange	112¼	Ninth National	108
Bank of the Republic	116	Tenth National	78½
Metropolitan	135	Oriental	160
People's	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' As'n	98

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	120¾	Mariposa M. Co.	1
Pennsylvania Coal	212	Mariposa M. Co., Pf.	2¼
Maryland Coal Co.	21	Mariposa M. T. Ctfs.	10
American Coal	44½	Boston Water Power	45
Canton Co., Balt.	79	Adams Express	90⅝
N. J. Land Imp't Co	70	Wells Fargo Express	58⅛
Con. Coal of Md.	39	American M. U. Ex.	60⅛
Western Union Tel.	72¾	United States Ex.	61¼
Quick. Mining Co.	28⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	56⅛
Quick Mining Co., Pf.	32¾		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Gold receipts	$994,887 47
Gold payments	202,936 28
Gold balance	67,169,913 08
Currency receipts	169,635 40
Currency payments	232,330 59
Currency balance	6,944,360 38
Customs	821,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100⅛	100¼
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127¾
Pennsylvania Central	60	60⅛
Reading	113⅜	113⅝
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	46⅛	46⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅝
Northern Central	40	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	39⅛	39⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅛	93½

The Cable advices today are to the effect that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD bought out the $15,000,000 New-York City Loan, 6 ℘ cents, gold, which Mr. BELMONT took for the house last Summer at 104¼ ℘ cent., Currency, in New-York, at 92¼ ℘ cent., Sterling Money, in London. This price, with the present rate of Exchange and price of Gold added, is equal to about 110 ℘ cent., Currency, here. But, as the Loan was drawn against when Gold and Exchange were higher than at present, the profit realized by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD is no doubt larger than is now apparent. In the meanwhile, however, they held the Bonds for several months preceding the November revolution against the Tammany Ring as wholly unsalable. The Scrip of the Loan, as at 92¼ ℘ cent. Sterling, is quoted at a premium of 2 ℘ cent.

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable, free of taxes, Feb. 1.

The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Office has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have made the request of the Railway and other Corporations whose Stocks are dealt in at the Exchange to keep their transfers open to 3 o'clock P. M., in place of 2 P. M., on the days when they are to be closed for Dividend, Election or any other purpose. They also request the usual hour of 2 P. M. to be extended to 2½ P. M.

The recent negotiations of Mr. E. B. WESLEY, of this City, with the South Carolina authorities in regard to consolidating the State Debt, although telegraphed as connected with the Union Trust Company, of New-York, had nothing whatever to do with that Company. Mr. WESLEY was acting there, as he expects to take further action at Columbia, on his own behalf as a large bond-holder. The Trust Company have been accidentally mixed up with the negotiation because Mr. WESLEY is one of their Directors.

We have been requested to call attention to proposals for $1,526,000 of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, bids for which will be opened by the Controller at his office, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. The several Stocks and Bonds which are redeemable at long periods, are duly authorized by law, and will have 6 ℘ cent. interest payable semi-annually.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE 7.30 LOAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The recent negotiations of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 Gold Bonds IN LONDON, added to the previous large sales in the United States, furnishes means for the completion of a large portion of the Road, and assures the EARLY ABSORPTION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOAN.

These Bonds are issued in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 COUPON, and $100 to $10,000 REGISTERED, have 30 years to run, bear an interest of 7.30 per cent. in gold, and are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX.

The Bonds are offered at par and accrued interest in currency, and with their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more profitable or safe.

All marketable securities received in exchange. JAY COOKE & Co.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT NINETY (90) AND ACCRUED INTEREST, $920,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS,
7 per cent. Currency, and 6 per cent. Registered,
GOLD.
UNITED COMPANIES BONDS,
(Camden and Amboy,)
Registed Six per cent. Currency. for sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Bankers,
Free from all taxes. No. 53 Exchange-place.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TO BROKERS.

Wanted—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house, by a party thoroughly posted in the business. First-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was almost nothing. Beeves were not quoted. Veals were held at Forty-sixth-street Sheep Yards for an advance on 11c. ℘ lb., quality good. Milch Cows were fair from $35@$50 ℘ head for common Cows; medium grade Cows from $55@$80 ℘ head; one choice family Cow sold at $105. The Sheep due did not arrive in time, therefore the stock could not be unloaded for this morning's markets, and there were no sales effected in the few lots on hand. Hogs slow, from $5 18¾@$5 25 ℘ cwt., live weight. City Dressed from 6c.@6⅛c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.; Western Dressed from 5½c.@6½c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross receipts at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 22, 1872: 1,311 head of horned Cattle, 3,809 Sheep, 11,471 Hogs, (both Sheep and Hogs on transit to New-York City,) 76 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 24, 1872: 17,240 Hogs, 4,862 Sheep.; fresh arrivals this day, 1,725 Hogs, with 8 cars due per Hudson River Railroad, and 17 cars due per Erie Railroad.

Arrivals yesterday at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market: 27 Cows, 22 Veals, 892 Sheep; due this day, 3 cars of Sheep, consigned to HUME & ELLIOTT; 2 c cars of Sheep consigned to J. KIRBY; 1 car due to J. LEECH, consigned to Fortieth-street Sheep Market; all due per Hudson River Railroad.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds are quoted at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Rentes, 56f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and easier; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE, Jan. 23—Evening.—COTTON closed dull at 132f. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 131f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

Robbery of the Occupants of a Sleeping-Car.

From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 24.

The occupants of the sleeping-car on the through train from New-York to Washington, which reached this city yesterday morning, were much astonished upon awaking from their slumbers to discover that a general sweep had been made of all their watches, porte-monnaies and other valuables, some time during the night. A comparison of the losses showed that nine gold watches were missing, together with money, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000, and also a great deal of jewelry and other articles of value. One of the unfortunates, who had over $300 in his porte-monnaie, found upon opening it only a $2 greenback left, probably, accidentally overlooked by the thief. Detectives are investigating the affair, and the prospects are that the culprit will be found. The depredations were probably committed during the long and uninterrupted journey from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore, and appear to have been the work of an adept.

Labor in Chicago.

The wages of the bricklayers in Chicago are coming down, that city having become overcrowded with men of the trade. When the rebuilding of the burnt district was commenced, $6 a day was offered, but now the supply of labor is greatly in excess of the demand, and wages have been reduced to $3 50, and even at this rate it is difficult for workmen to find employment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	2,963
Brandy, Cal., pkgs.	45	Spirits Turp., bbls.	200
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Resin, bbls.	10,618
Cotton, bales	5,550	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,019
Copper, bbls.	14	Pork, pkgs.	773
Copper, cakes	84	Beef, pkgs.	323
Eggs, bbls.	621	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,576
Flour, bbls.	5,972	Grease, pkgs.	342
Wheat, bushels	7,460	Lard, pkgs.	2,250
Corn, bushels	70,900	Butter, pkgs.	1,723
Oats, bushels	14,060	Cheese, pkgs.	314
Rye, bushels	500	Tallow, pkgs.	525
Malt, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,053
Barley, bushels	1,500	Pea-nuts, bags	1,482
Grass-seed, bags	1,988	Pecans, pkgs.	1,270
Peas, bushels	800	Rice, pkgs.	204
B. F. Peas, bags	16	Starch, boxes	1,385
Corn-meal, bags	290	Skins, bdls.	40
Flax, bales	60	Tea, half chests	1,527
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, hhds.	44
Hides, No.	1,360	Tobacco, boxes, & cs.	803
Hides, bales	65	Whisky, bbls.	445
Leather, sides	1,113	Wool, bales	224
Moss, bales	4	Wine, Cal., pkgs.	63

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—6 cases Sewing-machines, 5 casks Sperm-oil, 182 boxes Clocks, 459 G. S. Horse Hides, 141 bbls. Apples, 26 cases Mineral Water, 20,674 bushels Wheat, 1,847 bales Cotton, 674 boxes Bacon, 136 bags Seed, 16,140 lbs. Lard, 125 tcs. Beef, 1 bbl. Bacon, 316 boxes Cheese, 1 Gatling Gun, 13 cases Can Goods, 21,950 bushels Corn, 1 bbl. Whisky, 22 bales Sarsaparilla, 30 bales Furs.

By the ship *British Navy*, for Liverpool—133 bales Cotton, 22,250 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Resin, 36,147 bushels Corn, 127 pkgs. Clocks, 250 boxes Middles, 240 boxes Bacon, 200 bags Cuttings, 372 sticks Dyewood, 3,000 Staves, 200 bbls. Turpentine.

By the bark *Sea King*, for Cork and orders—24,860 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Syra*, for Cadiz—5,699 lbs. Lard, 728 lbs. Ham, 226,800 Staves.

By the brig *Cornelia & Maria*, for Amsterdam—5,512 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *C. A. Hoard*, for St. Johns, P.R.—419 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 12,480 lbs. Lard, 30 bbls. Pork, 100 boxes Cheese, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Onions, 100 boxes Florida Water, 100 boxes Candles, 30 bbls. Beans, 50 boxes Epsom Salts, 2,000 reams Paper, 6,148 lbs. Ham, 1,250 lbs. Butter, 5 boxes Turpentine, 100 boxes Herrings, 10 bbls. Peas, 25 bbls. Bread, 25 bbls. Oats, 14 pkgs. Cassia, 25 bags Pepper, 200 bags Rice, 59 tons Ice, 195 pkgs. Machinery.

By the brig *Annie Gardner*, for Demerara—8 rolls Leather, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco, 205 bbls. Pork, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 200 bbls. Peas, 650 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Potatoes, 475 bbls. Bread, 3,029 lbs. Ham, 1,824 lbs. Shoulder, 6,097 lbs. Cheese, 26 boxes Axes, 50 carboys Acid, 250 cases Petroleum.

By the bark *Adelheim*, for Queenstown and orders—22,065 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Catello E. Ciro*, for Trieste—500 bbls. Resin, 812 bbls. Petroleum, 1,100 cases Petroleum.

By the schooner *Mayflower*, for St. Pierre—400 bbls. Flour, 1,545 Shooks and Heads, 600 Bungs, 1,000 Staves.

By the bark *Russer*, for Rotterdam—76 pks. Pumps, 1,400 tcs. Lard, 151,857 lbs. Tallow, 27,640 Staves.

By the ship *Eurydice*, for Melbourne—145,532 lbs. Tobacco, 11,000 cases Petroleum, 1 case Guns, 3 cases Lances, 1 case Mincing-machines, 20 coils Rope, 31 pks. Perfumery, 196 boxes Drugs, 96 cases Shovels, 8 cases Spades, 181 cases Axes, 117 cases Sewing-machines, 164 bbls. Resin, 30 bbls. Tar, 20 cases Brooms, 25 cases Spokes, 88 cases Handles, 35 cases Bitters, 158 cases Clocks, 59 kegs Nails, 180 cases Chairs, 6 Haycutters, 164 pks. Rims, 124 pks. Shafts, 28 pks. Poles, 134 pks. Carriage-ware, 9 cases Picks, 4 cases Sawframes, 12 cases Meat-cutters, 6 cases Stone, 9 cases Hatchets, 2 pks. Pumps, 15 dozen Wash-boards, 1,200 boxes Maizina, 4 cases Hammers, 83 pieces Plank, 40,000 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the brig *Simoda*, 125,721 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been firm and in request, with Pots quoted at $8 75@$9 25, and Pearls at $11@$11 50, ℘ 100 lbs.

COAL—Continues quiet, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20, Newcastle Gas, $8 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$6 ℘ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at the advance last quoted, with sales reported of 1,800 bags by the *Erie*, here; 4,000 bags by the *Lapwing*, at Baltimore, and 4,000 bags Santos, by the *Traveller*, also at Baltimore, on private terms. Java has been purchased to the extent of 1,400 mats, on private terms. Market otherwise quiet but firm.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery, with good Middling Upland ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower, and Gulf Cottons of all grades quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb., the offerings of the latter having been more extensive; sales, 1,276 bales, including 48 bales to shippers, 1,117 bales to spinners, and 111 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a restricted business reported at barely steady rates; sales, 8,700 bales, (900 bales last evening, and 7,800 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 100 bales at 21⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 21 15-16c. 100 bales at 21¾c.; March, 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c.; April, 100 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 100 bales at 22⅞c.; June, 200 bales at 23⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid, to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. And to-day, for January, 400 bales at 21⅝c.; February 500 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21 13-16c., 400 bales at 21⅞c.; March, 1,600 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22⅛c.; April, 1,400 bales at 22⅝c.; April and May, 100 bales each at 22⅝c., together; May, 700 at 22⅞c.; June, 400 bales at 22⅞c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March; 9-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.79c.; February, 21.85c.; March, 22.53c.; April, 22.76c.; May, 22.84c.; June, 23.04c. The receipts at this Port today were 5,550 bales, including 555 bales from Norfolk, 775 bales from Fernandina, 1,226 bales from Savannah, 502 bales from Galveston, 18 bales from Wilmington, 24 bales from San Francisco, 168 bales from Indianola, 7 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 1,813 bales from Charleston, 562 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,711 bales, and thus far this week 78,213 bales, against 86,413 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,782,687 bales, against 2,143,733 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅜	19⅝	19¾	19¾
Good Ordinary	20⅜	20⅝	21	21¼
Low Middling	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Good Middling	22⅞	23	23¼	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally dull and heavy, with more urgent offerings noted. City Mill Extras have been in some request for the West Indies at rather easier prices. In most other kinds the dealings have been confined to job lots, to supply pressing wants, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 80; good to fancy at $6 80@$7 80; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ℘ bbl.

Southern Flour continues in slack request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls. at $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues very quiet at $4 15@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western. $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 90@$3 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—All kinds of foreign have been in light demand on the basis of previous quotations, including Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ℘ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; new Currants, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 15c.@20c.; new Turkish Prunes, 9½c.; Brazil-nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Dates, 6c.; Filberts, 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ℘ case; Sardines, 21¼c.@22c., currency, ℘ quarter-box.

GRAIN—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for Wheat, chiefly for Red and Amber Winter, and for No. 2 Spring, the offerings of which have been fair and prices quoted easier. The demand has been mostly for shipment. Other kinds have been in very limited request and irregular in value. Sales have been reported since our last, of 39,000 bushels at $1 52 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 55 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 51 for small lots of Spring, from cars; $1 58@$1 63 for Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 63 for Amber, in store; and $1 65@$1 70 for White Western and State, in lots.....Corn has been in reduced supply and quite active request, in good part for shipment, at a shade better prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 132,000 bushels at 70c.@72½c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 71c.@72c. for ordinary to good samples; 73c.@73½c. for new and old Mixed Western; 78c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western; 72½c.@73c. for White Western; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Southern; 76c. 80c. for White Southern, and 80c. for Round Yellow, ℘ bushel.....Rye has been quoted steady, but has been in light request.....Barley has been dull since our last at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of small lots of Western at 85c.@90c.; State at 90c.; and Canada West, in store, at 12½c.....Barley Malt has been inactive, at about former figures; sales 1,500 bushels State at $1.....Oats have been in moderate demand, with some irregularity as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 51½c.@52c. for do., in store; 51c.@53½c. for do., from track; 51c.@53c. for Black; 53c.@55½c. for White Western and Ohio, ℘ bushel.

HOPS—Have been held with confidence, on, however, a light movement. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 20c.@65c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@20c., and older growths at 8c.@15c. ℘ lb.; old Californians, 9c.@30c.; English, 60c.@65c.; Belgians, 50c.@55c.; Bavarians, 75c.@85c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 535 bbls. have been reported sold within the range of 43c.@58c. ℘ gallon; market otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more sought after on the basis of $4 70@$4 75 for Strained; sales, 5,200 bbls. very common to good Strained at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly Strained at $4 70@$4 75 ℘ 280 lbs.....Tar quiet, yet quoted as before.....Spirits Turpentine rather tame at 69½c. for merchantable; sales, 50 bbls.; also 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 70c., and 200 bbls. in shipping order, at 70c. ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Sales 50 tons at $41 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market has been dull, and values have been essentially as before, with but little call from any source. Refined for early delivery, quoted at 23½c.@23¾c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 23¼c.@23⅜c. Sales here, 800 bbls., to fill up cargo, at 23½c. ℘ gallon. Refined in cases at 28½c.@28¾c.....Crude, 13c.@13½c. ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c.....Naphtha, 12½c.@12¾c. for shipping order.....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were nominally $3 85@$3 87½, and $3 95@$4.

PROVISIONS—There has been a slight movement noted for early delivery at about former figures, mostly in new Mess, new Prime Mess, and new Extra Prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 472 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime; $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime; $14 for new Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $14 31¼ seller March, $14 25 seller March and April, $14 37@$14 40 seller April, and $14 37½ seller April and May; sales, 2,250 bbls..... Dressed Hogs have been in more request and quoted firmer at 6c.@6½c. for City, and 5¼c.@5½c., chiefly at 5⅝c., for Western, ℘ lb.....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand since our last, on the basis of 8¼c.@10c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. The reported sales include 233 pks. pickled Hams at 9c.; 500 pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 5c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies at 7¼c. ℘ lb.....Bacon has been in quick request at well-supported prices, with sales reported since our last of 4,170 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 210 boxes Cumberland at 6¾c.@7c.; 100 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 325 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 150 boxes Shoulders at 5¼c., and 215 boxes do. at 5½c.; for February delivery, here, 100 boxes City Long Rib at 8c.; for prompt delivery at the West, 260 boxes Short Rib, on private terms; 100 boxes Shoulders at 4⅝c., 400 boxes at 4⅞c.; for February delivery there, 500 boxes Long Clear, 250 boxes Short Clear; for February and March delivery there, 2,000 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6⅛c.@6¼c., and for March delivery there, 500 boxes Short Clear at 6c.....Lard has been less active, but without material change as to values. Sales have been reported of 1,355 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., for prime to choice Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for prime City; 9⅜c. for No. 1, and 9⅜c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fairly active at about previous prices, with sales reported here of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, seller March, at 9¾c.; 2,250 tcs. do., seller April, at 10c., and 500 tcs. do., seller May, at 10c. ℘ lb.....Beef has been in better demand at from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 270 bbls. in lots. Tierce Beef has been unusually active, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do., ℘ tierce; sales, 1,350 tcs., including 1,200 tcs. for export.....Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $22@$26, as the extremes; sales, 150 bbls.....Butter and Cheese unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately dealt in at unchanged rates; 1,800 bags were sold at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; and 10½c. for fair Ohio. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bags, January shipments, on private terms. Market otherwise quiet.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more request at unaltered prices; sales, 130 hhds. Barbados at 8⅞c.@9c.; 17 hhds. New-Orleans, at 11⅛c.; 391 hhds. Demerara and Scotch, to the trade, at 10c.@11c.; 1,286 boxes Havana, at 9c.; 500 boxes Clayed do., at 9½c.@9⅝c., and 1,095 boxes Centrifugal on private terms. Refined as above.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been fair at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; also, 35,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds., at 9⅝c.@9 7-16c., and 67 pks. Grease at 7¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been firm and in fair demand; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 92c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the way of berth freights, apart from the grain movement, which were at easier figures. In the chartering line, the business has been on a restricted scale, with with the main call for vessels for grain and Petroleum, and some inquiry for accommodation for Naval Stores, Tobacco and Lumber, with rates quoted essentially as before. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include 630 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ℘ lb.; 23,000 bushels Grain, by sail, part in bags, at 5½d.@5¾d.; 15,000 bushels do., by steam, at 6d. per bushel; 450 bags Clover-seed, by steam, mostly at 27s. 6d.; 2,100 boxes Bacon and 700 tcs. Lard at 20s. by sail, and 27s. 6d.@30s. by steam, chiefly by steam, ℘ ton. For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 6d. ℘ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce, and 550 boxes Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, 313 tons, with 2,200 quarters Grain, part in bags, at 5s. 3d.; another, 250 tons, with about 1,700 quarters do., at 5s. 3d., west coast of Ireland excluded, and a German bark, 312 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do. (on a foreign charter) on private terms. Two or three transfers of Grain charter contracts were reported at equal to market rates. For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard, at 25s., 60 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 600 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Rotterdam, 250 boxes Extract of Logwood at 30s., 20 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 115 pks. Tallow at 30s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 380 tons, with about 9,500 cases Petroleum at 24c. to the Mediterranean, and 30c. to the Adriatic. For Bordeaux, a German brig, 256 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms. For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 260 tons, with Lumber from Fernandina, Fla., at £5 5s. For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 306 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Resin at 85c. Two or three Petroleum negotiations were pending at the close of business. For Brazil, a German brig, 210 tons, with general cargo, hence, including Flour, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28; No 2 do., $1 22¾; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected, $1 05; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 23¾; seller last half of month, $1 24¼. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39⅜c.; Rejected, 37c.; Ear, 38c.; Mixed, seller February, 40½c. OATS dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 at 33c.; Rejected, 28½c.@28¾c.; seller February, 32c. RYE quiet and weak at 67½c. for No. 1 and No. 2; Rejected, 59c.@61c. BARLEY steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at 60c.; No. 3, 48c.; Rejected, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 59c.@60½c. PORK in fair demand at lower rates; sales at $12.50; seller February, $12 60; seller March, $12 90. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at $8 65@$8 70; seller February, $8 80. All descriptions of Meats in fair demand, but prices unchanged. HOGS in fair demand but unchanged; prices range from $4 @$4 60; bulk of sales at $4 25@$4 35; Dressed Hogs active and steady; sales at $4 90. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 88½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley and 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—FLOUR very slow; Extra, $5 90@$6 25; Winter Double Extra, $6 40@$6 50. WHEAT stronger; only sample lots sold. CORN slow of sale, but prices unaltered; No. 2, in elevator, 40c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 50c. OATS dull; mixed, on the track, 35½c.; sacked, 41½c.@42½c. BARLEY—Choice Fall quiet at 85c. RYE easier at 73c., on the track; 75c. in elevator. WHISKY easier at 87½c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $13 on order. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; business small; order lots of loose Shoulders at 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.; packed lots, ¼c. higher. BACON firm; order lots of Clear Rib Sides at 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. LARD—Nothing doing. Live HOGS active and higher at $3 75@$4. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$5 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs; since Nov. 1, 426,000; same time last year, 286,000. SHIPMENTS—Hogs since Nov. 1, 62,000.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 72 cars, making a supply of 231 cars against 352 cars for the same time last week; market rules fairly active; prices a shade lower; closing dull; sales of 750 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,570 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 70; 40 Ohios, averaging 950 lbs. at $4 70; 160 Indianas, ranging from 1,250 to 1,564 lbs., at $5 50@$6 75; 90 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,195 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Supply 7,200 head; market tolerably active; prices unchanged but weak. Sales of 470 Indiana Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $6 75; 1,440 Michigans, ranging from 90 to 98 lbs., at $6 55@$7 25; 490 Ohios, averaging 82 lbs., at $6 65@$6 75; 450 Canadas, ranging from 115 to 145 lbs., at $6 62½@$7; 200 Canada Lambs, ranging from 81 to 92 lbs., at $7 50. HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady and a shade higher; sales at $4 55@$4 70 for medium to good.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 35@$7. WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $1 52@$1 55. CORN in fair demand and firm; Ear, 48c.@49c. RYE firm and scarce at 88c.@90c. OATS steady at 38c.@45c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK firm, with a light demand at $13 25. LARD in fair demand and firm; Sales at 8¾c.@9¼c. seller 1st of Februry. BACON—Demand light, and holders firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Live HOGS in fair demand and higher at $4 40@$4 75. Green MEATS held at 4½c. for Shoulders, and 5½c. for Sides. HAMS, 8c.@8½c. WHISKY in fair demand, and advanced to 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—FLOUR steady but dull; sales, 800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels Low Mixed at 67c., and 800 bushels High Mixed at 68c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 03 for Upiake Canada; $1 08@$1 10 for Bay Qhinte. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½; No. 2, $1 21¾. OATS dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 at 31½c. CORN steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39¾c. RYE—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 at 67½c. BARLEY steady; sales of No. 2 Fall 60½c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal at $12 37½. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—TOBACCO firm and active, for all grades; sales, 130 hhds. BAGGING quiet but firm. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $1 50. WHEAT quiet but firm; Red and White, $1 50@$1 70. CORN in fair demand and firm; Shelled, 63c. OATS in good demand at 48c. RYE steady at 90c. PROVISIONS strong, with a good order demand; prices unchanged. HAMS in improved demand. WHISKY steady at 88c.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—WHEAT dull. RYE nominally 85c.@87c. The downward tendency in CORN continues; sales of Western Mixed at 67c.@69c.; Yellow, 69c. BARLEY dull and nominal. OATS unchanged; sales of Western and State at 50c.@53. for inferior to choice.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 66c. RESIN firm at $4 for Strained, $5 for Low No. 1, $6 for No. 1, $4 25 for No. 2, $8 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 80 for Hard, $5 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,285 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,155 bales; to the Continent, 3,100 bales; coastwise, 1,766 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 31,105 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21⅛c.@21⅜c.; net receipts, 7,621 bales; gross, 8,857 bales; exports, to Hamburg, 2,362 bales; to Malaga, 825 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 200,674 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,897 bales; exports, coastwise, 691 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 84,065 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 19½c.; net receipts, 1,118 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,466 bales, coastwise, 1,212 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 45,102 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—COTTON firm, in good demand; Middling, 20½c.; receipts, 550 bales; sales, 650 bales.

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The New York Times.

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NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. Inez Fabbri, Miss Anna Elzer and others.

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DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The campaign in Connecticut begins well. No nominating Convention ever showed a better spirit, or more hearty accord, than the Republican Convention at Hartford yesterday. In unanimously renominating the entire State ticket, and in choosing able and careful men for the National Convention, who are known to be favorable, as the case now stands, to the like renomination of the national ticket, the Connecticut Convention has taken an important and influential position. There is no reason to doubt that its action fairly reflects the sense of the people of the State.

Among the leaders of the Tammany gang at Albany is HANK SMITH, Police Commissioner, who has excellent reasons of his own for hanging on to his present office. This man is in constant communication with ALVORD, and both of them with TOM FIELDS. After the defeat of Col. HAWKINS' bill, on Monday, TOM FIELDS walked across the floor of the Assembly to ALVORD, and they shook hands cordially together—a very natural and proper proceeding. They are both working for the reinstatement of Tammany, and against the people. As for HANK SMITH, when is he going to return the money filched from the poor depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank? Instead of flourishing about at the Delevan House, ought he not to be making some amends to the half-starved families whom he has helped to defraud? As Mr. JOHN FOX told the swindled depositors, on Tuesday night: "So long as the dishonest officials could walk about the streets, after stealing the people's money, nothing might be expected; but, when the strong arm of the law was brought to bear upon them, they would probably bring back some of the stolen money." Now, HANK SMITH was the President of the Bowling-green Bank, and, therefore, the very chief of the dishonest officials in question. But do we hear the *Tribune* challenging an inquiry into his conduct, or "admonishing" him, or telling him to "stand forth," or raking the gutters for affidavits against him?

An examination into the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank shows that there is very urgent need for some explanation from HANK SMITH. It appears that no less than $249,306 69 of the depositors' money was placed out on "call loans," and Judge HOGAN, who reports on the condition of the bank, says: "Among the call loans appear the names of persons credited with large amounts, *whom the receiver or your Committee have been unable to find. Your Committee believes that such loans purporting to have been made are fraudulent, and that the names are fictitious.*" Now, is this a transaction which requires explanation from the President of the bank, or is it not? Considering that "HANK" contrived to drag Mr. GREELEY's name into connection with this bank, the silence of the *Tribune* about it is, perhaps, not surprising. We find it very severe upon Mr. TERWILLIGER for having drawn about five thousand dollars in two years, to which it says he was not entitled. But it is as silent as the grave about this most shameful conduct of its friend "HANK" SMITH. What sort of "reform" do you call this?

The Senate Committee, yesterday, brought out another striking piece of testimony, which will not suit Mr. GREELEY or Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY. Mr. A. T. STEWART, having a few days since sworn that the much-abused Mr. MURPHY made as good a Collector as he ever knew. Mr. HUTTON, of BENKARD & HUTTON, an old merchant of twenty-four years' standing, deposed that he desired to bear witness to the increased ability, efficiency, and honesty which has characterized the administration of the Custom-house at this Port within the last few years. He was followed by Mr. MOORE, who has been for twenty-five years the Custom-house clerk of PHELPS, DODGE & Co. He swore that unless in the General Order business, there was no cause of complaint in the Customs service, except that he thought there was not force enough to do the work; the clerks work faithfully, but the force has not been increased in proportion to the increase of business, and the Collector told him that the failure to increase the force was caused by a desire to be economical. This declaration elicited from Senator BUCKINGHAM the remark that an increase of force and expense was not exactly the business of a Committee on Retrenchment.

The Political Tricksters Against the Public.

Those who have closely watched the drift of events since the opening of the Legislature, will by this time have made up their minds that the cause of the people is in no little danger of being defeated—temporarily—by the politicians. We need not remind our readers of the fact which they must know only too well—that the Republicans in this State are much divided, and that one section owes allegiance to Senator FENTON. Senator FENTON, it is equally well known, has not received what he considers his due share of Federal patronage during the past year or two. He is, therefore, in favor of "smashing the machine," as the slang goes—reform never was a matter of much consequence to him, and he is not going to trouble his head about it now. His followers are very actively at work in the Legislature to frustrate all reform measures—and in this, we are sorry to say, they are much assisted by the New-York *Tribune*, Senator FENTON's organ.

The *Tribune* now goes so far as to "bully" the Committee of Seventy, in that rowdy and vulgar style which it sometimes assumes, for daring to propose a new charter, or offer any suggestions whatever to the Legislature. Its faction gained a victory in the Assembly on Monday night, and this single triumph has turned the *Tribune's* head. It adopts the coarsest method of scolding and threatening the true reformers. It calls them a faction; tells them that if they persevere in their present course they can soon have a larger majority against them than that of Monday; attacks Col. HAWKINS for desiring to serve the people rather than the Fenton gang; and publishes an editorial paragraph, which we reprint entire, and ask our readers to carefully peruse:

> "Most people will be surprised at the action taken by the Committee of Seventy in regard to the bill pending in the Legislature to provide a Board of Audit for this City. One would suppose that the Legislature ought to be considered the *proper law-making body, and that interference by a Citizens' Committee would be mere impertinence.* But, after the Twombly bill, by a decided vote, has been accepted in the Assembly, sitting as Committee, the Committee of Seventy assumes to lecture our representatives upon their duties and actually votes them instructions. *This extraordinary and partisan proceeding will be very generally condemned. We admonish these gentlemen that they are transcending their powers and preparing to destroy their own popularity.*"

We need not remind the public how much the Committee of Seventy has done for their cause. At a time when the *Tribune* was defending Mayor HALL, and praising SWEENY as a man of "towering spirit," the Committee of Seventy was endeavoring to overthrow the entire Tammany gang. The *Tribune* now accuses it of "impertinence," for endeavoring to prevent a disappointed Republican faction from throwing away the victory won on the 7th of November. It says that the Legislature is the "proper law-making body"—as if the people had not had enough of laws made by our State Legislature on its own "responsibility." People who cling to the belief that the *Tribune* does not really mean to oppose the work of reform, had better read the above editorial from its columns, and then ask themselves what it can possibly be meant for but to encourage the corrupt factions which have too long held the sway at Albany?

That the *Tribune* is acting on a carefully-prepared plan with the Tammany Republicans and Democrats, is shown by a curious little coincidence. Yesterday the *Herald* published an article identical in spirit with the one which appeared in the *Tribune*. Everybody must remember the part the *Herald* took in the attack upon the Tammany Ring. Like the *Tribune*, it threw cold water on it—but the *Tribune* was shamed by its party ties into making a show of doing something. It now substantially stands in the same spot as the *Herald*. Listen to the latter paper:

> "We may therefore fairly conclude that, in spite of the deposition of Col. HAWKINS, whose original selection as their leader in the Assembly was a blunder, the propositions of the Committee in regard to the new City Government will be ignored, if not in the Committee of Cities, at least in the final action on the floor of the House. This being the case, *and the City Departments being now in the hands of honest men, the best thing the Seventy can do is to dissolve and leave the practical reconstruction of the Government to the State Legislature. We have already had enough of experimental legislation, and of irregular, irresponsible meddling with the machinery of government. Their mission is now completed, and there is no further use for their services.* Their charter work is before the Legislature, and nothing is left them but to retire gracefully and leave the government machinery to run in its legitimate channels."

The Committee of Seventy, it is quite clear, are considered very much in the way. But in whose way? Certainly, not that of the people. The *Tribune* and *Herald* unite in abusing the only body of gentlemen which has rendered any material assistance in breaking down the Tammany gang. Do the public agree with this course? Ought they not to make known their views at a great meeting, so that there may be no mistake on the subject?

FENTON and his supporters are determined to upset the reform movement if they can. The *Tribune* will do its best to assist. But there are always the people in the background. If they have not made sure of the work this time, they will take a little more pains to do it thoroughly next. The triumph which FENTON or his friends may gain just now will be short-lived. Political tricksters may carry their points for aught we can say, but when the people see that their expression of opinion last November is laughed at, they will see that justice is done on the offenders.

Getting at the Truth.

It is not a pleasant task to expose the malicious purposes, the perversions, the prevarications, the slanders, and direct falsifications of a prominent journal,—one that professes to be of our own political party, and which in days gone by has done good service. But the *Tribune* has laid that disagreeable task upon the shoulders of every journal that would have the Government of the United States treated with respect, and its present Administration judged with decent fairness. In its wrath at the defeat of the machinations of its faction, the *Tribune* has become utterly reckless, and not only strikes wild, but hits foul. Yesterday morning it did not hesitate to charge two witnesses with perjury—Mr. CORNELL, Surveyor of the Port, and Col. LEET. Whoever read the testimony of the latter gentleman must have been impressed with the witness' manliness, frankness, and readiness to answer any and every question that was or might have been asked him. On being asked if he had any objection to the Committee's seeing his books, he replied at once, "Not the least in the world." He testified without hesitation or qualification that Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK had not a dollar's interest, directly or indirectly, in his General Order business, and destroyed by the best evidence several other very dreadful stories that the *Tribune* and its faction had been blowing about the City on the authority of rumor, "every body says," and "it is generally understood." This made the case a pretty bad one for the *Tribune* and its friends, and what does that paper do but simply say, "Who will believe Col. LEET?" In other words, if you swear against the *Tribune*, you must have perjured yourself. So it tells Surveyor CORNELL plainly that he would do well to "look up the word perjury" in WORCESTER's *Dictionary*; because he declared that a pretended notice, signed "THOMAS MURPHY, Collector," demanding two per cent. upon all salaries paid in the Custom-house, was a forgery.

We proposed looking into this question for the benefit of the *Tribune*, as well as that of our own readers; and as Mr. DANIEL SHEEHAN, the *Tribune's* witness, a dismissed inspector, has twice declared that such a notice was posted up in a very conspicuous place in the Custom-house, to-wit, the Surveyor's office, we sent a reporter to the Custom-house to make inquiries. The result was this: The Assistant Collector, Mr. OLINDE, did not know and had never heard of such a notice; the Chief Correspondence Clerk, Mr. TRELOAR, who writes all notices which are signed by the Collector, and put up in the Custom-house, did not know and had never heard of such a notice; the Keeper of the Custom-house, Mr. HILLYER, whose ubiquitous function is indicated by the name of his office, did not know and had never heard of such a notice; the Deputy Surveyor, Mr. BENEDICT, under whose very nose the paper must have been set up, did not know and had never heard of such a notice. All these gentlemen were in their present positions last October, when the notice in question is said to have been issued; and they are men of character and intelligence, who, from their positions, know all that is going on in the Custom-house, and from whose ears, if not from whose eyes, such an extraordinary and such a foolish proceeding as that attributed to Mr. MURPHY could not have been kept back an hour. More than this, our reporter could not find a single person in the Custom-house who had seen or heard of this notice. But he did hear from the best authority that there was an inspector dismissed last Autumn, not because he took this or that political step, but because his general condition was such that his steps, political or other, were very unsteady, and his brain so confused that he could not tell "SHEEHAN" from "MURPHY" if they were written up before him. Moreover, the columns of the *Tribune* (Jan. 18) show that the course of "DANIEL SHEEHAN, a former Inspector in the Custom-house," was so very devious in borrowing money upon his pay-roll, that he subjected himself to arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and that although the charge could not be technically maintained, it went so far that he was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail.

But perhaps the most thorough exposure of the mingled bad faith and blundering in this matter, on the part of the *Tribune*, or its pet witness and co-worker, is found in the pretended notice itself, as it is published in that paper. It has appeared there on two occasions, being set forth each time with great show of exactness and precision; for mind you Mr. SHEEHAN is suing Ex-Collector MURPHY for the money paid in upon this pretended demand. Well, here is the notice as it first appeared in the *Tribune*:

> *To all whom it may concern:*
>
> All persons in the employ of the Custom-house will be required to pay, at the office of the Surveyor, two per cent. upon their salaries for the past year. By order of
>
> THOMAS MURPHY,
> Collector of the Port of New-York.
>
> NEW-YORK, October, 1871.

And here it is as it appeared in yesterday's *Tribune*, in a letter from Mr. SHEEHAN himself:

> NOTICE!—All persons employed in this Department will be taxed two per cent. upon their salary at the office of the Surveyor.
>
> THOMAS MURPHY,
> Collector of the Port.

It will be seen that these pretended copies of one notice are not only unlike, but unlike in so many and such important particulars, that the value of either of them as evidence (both coming from one source) is absolutely nothing. If that is Mr. SHEEHAN's case, the money that he will recover would buy a very small glass of whisky indeed; so small, that, to enable him to see that one, he would be obliged to drink two or three others.

This is very small business. It would be beneath the dignity of respectable journalism, were it not for the persistency with which men like Mr. DANIEL SHEEHAN and Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who have been disappointed in retaining or in attaining office, malign those who they think have injured them in their pockets or their prospects. There is no limit of probability or decency in the outpourings of their spite. They are not consistent, not even coherent, as we have seen, for a week together. That officers in various Departments of the Government do contribute, and have contributed for many years, and through many Administrations, to the political expenses of their party is doubtless true. And who will deny the right or the propriety of their doing so, if such is their wish? But it was necessary to the case of the *Tribune* and Mr. SHEEHAN, that they should show that under Gen. GRANT and Mr. MURPHY contributions were demanded and exacted, at a rate per centum and by official requirement, which would be essentially wrong and officially improper. They undertook between them to get up a case of this kind; and that which we have now presented is the lovely result of their united labor.

The Plea of Erie.

On Tuesday Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's partner, Mr. SHEARMAN, appeared before a committee of the State Senate. He announced that he had been "engaged" by the Erie Railway Company to argue in their interest against certain bills pending before the Committee. He was mistaken in that statement. Neither he nor Mr. FIELD has been engaged by the Erie Company for any of the peculiar service for which they have found it honorable to receive pay during the past three years. The engagement has been with the Erie Ring, which usurps the powers and appropriates the property of the Erie Company, in violation of law and in defiance of justice. The Senate Committee will do well to bear this fact in mind; it is the key to Mr. SHEARMAN's entire argument.

Mr. SHEARMAN asserts that all the Ring wants is to be let alone. That is natural. It is the most that any thief in actual possession of his booty would ask. A profound respect for the *statu quo* is to be expected from men who rightly apprehend that if the situation is changed, it must be by their surrender of the vast property they have appropriated.

Mr. SHEARMAN is exquisitively sensitive to the danger of arbitrary action by the Attorney-General, which he sees in the bill advocated by Gen. BARLOW. "It is scarcely possible for him," he declares, "to speak of the subject without betraying a warm indignation." We do not wonder. Circumstances change cases, and the circumstances of Mr. SHEARMAN's clients are very seriously changed. In 1870 they could see no harm in intrusting to the then Attorney-General the sole power to bring suits to recover money or property fraudulently obtained from corporations by faithless directors. They saw no danger to the interests of the community at large arising from the fact that if one-fifth, or one-half of the corporations—banks, insurance companies, railways, manufacturing companies—of this State had been robbed of their corporate property by their directors, Mr. MARSHALL D. CHAMPLAIN should have it in his discretion to say when and how suits should be brought to right these wrongs, or whether such suits should be brought at all. That was an instance, the public will perceive, where the Erie bull was let loose to gore at pleasure the helpless herds of other people. The proprietors of the savage animal saw no danger to any one in the procedure. Now it is proposed to chain up the Erie bull, and even to give those who have been trampled so mercilessly by it for several years a little chance for such fair retaliation as is consistent with proper legislation for the whole people. Of course the case is completely changed.

Mr. SHEARMAN is equally concerned about the discretion given to Judges to suspend directors and officers of corporations on proper proof, pending the progress of suits brought to secure their removal, on the ground of fraudulent appropriation of corporate property. "Is it necessary," he cries, "to give any more discretion to Judges? Are our rights now too well defined?" *Your* rights, Mr. SHEARMAN, or those of the corrupt gang in whose behalf you have prostituted your talents, are altogether too well defined. The trouble has been that in defining yours, the Tweed Legislature not only left those of your helpless shareholders without definition, but they left them without existence. Your clients received a definite right in 1869 to hold possession of the Erie Railway for at least three years. They hold it now by virtue of it. But by that act the right of the shareholders to turn out directors who were stealing on every side, and to recover control of their property was destroyed.

Besides, Mr. SHEARMAN probably forgets that the Judges to whose discretion the bill now before the Legislature proposes to surrender the fate of his client, will not, in all probability, include BARNARD or CARDOZO. This may not add to the security of his clients, but it will materially affect the feeling of the people.

We have no doubt that the Senate Committee will know how to appreciate at its true value the specious pleading of the Erie lawyers. If there are any features of the bill liable to abuse, let them be modified. But let it be done with wise regard to the facts, and not on the petition of men who have long since lost the right to be heard with respect before any tribunal, by the facile advocacy they have lent to shameless schemes for the subversion of justice, and the debauchery of the Courts.

The Prison Convention.

The most advanced thinker on prison reform whom this country has produced was a citizen of New-York; and therefore it seemed fitting that the great movement, which is to go forth from this nation in favor of enlightened and humane methods of treatment for the convict and juvenile delinquent, should have its impetus given in this Metropolis. In the national meeting to be held on Friday evening, in Steinway Hall, upon prison reform, we trust that the name of EDWARD LIVINGSTON will be fitly remembered—a man who almost originated the reformatory measures for juvenile criminals, since embodied in Houses of Refuge and Schools of Reform, and who made known, many years in advance of the first public expression of the great prison reform, called the "Irish Prison System," the ideas which lay at the base of that reform, and which the prison management of this country has not yet attained to. Mr. LIVINGSTON's thoughts on this great subject were singularly in advance of his times, and even of our own times, and were so wise and far-reaching as to place him among the leading minds of the world in the science of penal reform.

We respectfully suggest that some of the distinguished speakers for Friday evening refresh themselves with a perusal of the Livingston "System of Penal Law for the United States," published as far back as the year 1828. This important meeting for Friday evening—which is to be addressed by Gov. SEYMOUR upon the subject of "Penal Reform," to which he has given much attention, by Senator WILSON, Speaker BLAINE, the Turkish Minister, the Catholic Archbishop, and the Puritan reformer, Mr. BEECHER, as well as other eminent speakers—is designed especially to awaken public attention to the discipline and proper treatment of criminals, to the repression of crime, and the improvement and better administration of penal law, and to the best means of checking the growth of the criminal and dangerous classes. It is called by the "National Prison Association" of the United States, which held its last annual meeting at Cincinnati, and it is hoped that its action will secure an active co-operation by all the States and Territories of the Union in this great movement. The Convention will have for special business to listen to the report of Dr. WINES, who was appointed by the President to represent the country at the International Prison Congress, which is to meet in London on the 3d of July, 1872, and who has been occupied for several months in securing the co-operation of the various Governments of Europe in the proposed Convention of all nations. Dr. WINES has been remarkably successful in engaging the interest of all the Cabinets of Europe in this humane movement. On that day, delegates will assemble from every civilized country of the world in the British Metropolis, and, during a session of two weeks, will discuss and read papers upon all the great topics connected with penal reform, the repression of crime, the improvement of legislation, and the prevention of juvenile offenses against the law, as well as the best methods of reform.

In such a humane Congress, this country ought to be well represented. Our legislators and penal reformers need the contact with advanced and humane ideas which this assembly will give them. We are notoriously far behind the stage of moral progress in this matter, which Ireland and England have partly reached. Other countries, too, will show us many points where our prison system is lamentably defective. We shall hear there of prisons where "hope" is not "left behind" by the convicts, from which the prisoner goes forth better than he enters, and into whose management politics never intrude. We shall learn that imprisonment can be made a probation and means of reform, as well as punishment. The managers of our juvenile reformatories will there see that the world's most enlightened judgment is against the congregated system, and in favor of the family plan, and they will return with many new ideas to engraft on our methods of juvenile reform. On one field alone, can Europe learn of us—the great subject of popular education, and the methods for the prevention of juvenile crime and pauperism which have been so successful in New-York, and which might be adopted and imitated in European cities with great advantage. Such a congress of humanity, and for so Christian an object, should have the heartiest co-operation, both of our citizens and of our State and National Governments. Every Territory and State should be represented there; every Reformatory and House of Refuge should have its delegate, and all the great preventive charities should appear there by appropriate numbers. The Convention on Friday evening will prepare worthily for such an object.

Liberia.

The friends of the colored race, and especially that fraction of them who have contended for the ability of black men to govern themselves, have regarded events in Liberia during the past year with deep anxiety. It has been hoped that the experiment on the coast of Africa, being isolated from the perturbing influence of contiguous nationalities, and being conducted both by and for people of the same race, might furnish an example and a vindication for the negro all over the world. Of late this hope has been clouded by events that have not been uncommon in white republics, but from which it was trusted the representative black one would be free; and the impending danger, as usual, has had its primary source in the ambition of a single man.

The late President, E. J. ROYE, very clearly made up his mind to play the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Elected for two years only, he watched his chance, and proclaimed himself President for four. The Legislature replied by a vote to the effect that the Constitution had not been amended so as to lengthen the Presidential term to four years. On this ROYE issued another proclamation, forbidding the usual biennial election, and instructing his officers to prevent the citizens from voting. He then proceeded to negotiate a foreign loan, contrary to an express law, and used the proceeds to strengthen his position. In various ways he has ignored and overridden the fundamental principle of the Liberian Constitution, which is copied from our own, and which makes the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government distinct and separate. He has, for example, appointed a Senator to an executive office, dictated the selection of jurors in the Courts, and concentrated arms and munitions of war, with the obvious design of enforcing with a high hand such autocratic measures as the people seemed inclined to resist. That President ROYE was enabled and permitted to go so far as he did without let or hindrance, had certainly a very bad look. There were strong indications in this that Liberia would drift into irresponsible despotism. No one appeared to have the strength or courage to cope with the strong-willed and audacious man who sat in the Executive chair of the little colored Commonwealth. The illustration of negro self-government, the counterbalance to Hayti, the germ of African regeneration, seemed to be crumbling to dust, and one of the noblest efforts ever made to raise and to vindicate an injured race threatened to end in "cureless ruin."

But a change has come, so swift and so conclusive as to dissipate these fears, and to justify warm congratulations for all friends of liberty. The people of Liberia have waited patiently, it is true, and, indeed, have appeared at times almost willing to submit their necks to the foot of the oppressor. It is, however, plain now that they never had any idea of the kind. They wished to have a thoroughly good cause, and to let the intention of the usurper ROYE become absolutely unmistakable. By pursuing this course, the popular leaders had the sagacity to perceive that they would not only secure the greatest unanimity among their own people when the moment for resistance should arrive, but retain the respect of the world at large. They have now quietly arisen, overturned the Government of ROYE, and clapped that aspiring ruler into prison, together with all the members of his Cabinet; under the auspices of an Executive Committee the regular legal election has been held, and Ex-President ROBERTS has again been chosen to the Executive chair; while the illegal acts of ROYE have each and all been canceled in strict conformity with the Constitution. The ultimate disposition of ROYE and his friends has not yet been decided upon, but President ROBERTS, by last dates, was to be duly installed in the first week of January, and there is every reason to believe that the infant Republic of Liberia will continue to flourish, with better prospects of stability and permanence than before.

Passages in the Life of a Political Impostor.

We have received the following curious letter from the man named MUDGETT, who has tried to obtain fresh notoriety, recently, by appearing before the Senate Committee:

> NO. 48 PINE-STREET,
> NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.
>
> *To the Editor of the New-York Times:*
>
> I notice in a leading article of your paper this morning you say: "There were MUDGETT and LINDSAY—two men who lost fat pickings by Mr. GRINNELL's removal."
>
> I wish to say that my contract was not with *Mr. Grinnell*, and had expired, and other parties were performing the same before his removal; and, further, I was never an applicant, or enjoyed any emolument or privilege in the gift of Mr. GRINNELL.
>
> I hope you will do me the justice to give this note as conspicuous a place as you did the slander, that I am bound to suppose you have unintentionally published concerning me. Respectfully yours, &c. B. F. MUDGETT.

Now here we have an excellent example of the kind of evidence which the rejected appointment seekers, and discharged office holders, have been offering recently on the Custom-house business. They shave the truth as near as they can, but cannot keep themselves clear of falsehood. We stated that MUDGETT had lost "fat pickings," which he had enjoyed under Mr. GRINNELL. The ill-used MUDGETT then writes to deny that he held any contract in Mr. GRINNELL's time, and endeavors to lead people to suppose that he never enjoyed any pickings whatever—indeed, the insinuation that he did so he calls a slander. This is a sample of what people call the prevaricating falsehood.

Now here are a few facts about MUDGETT's career, which he will not be able to explain away, and which will serve to show the public what sort of men they are who are now being dragged out from holes and corners to rehearse their stale grievances against the Administration. They are all pretty much alike. We may take MUDGETT as a very fair sample of the rest—BERNARD HESS, LINDSAY and the rest of them. These are the men who, with the assistance of Mr. GREELEY are sworn to "break down" Gen. GRANT.

MUDGETT was Deputy Collector in 1861. About this time he signed a note, upon which being sued, he swore that the signature was not his own, but was a forgery. On this testimony a man was brought from Chicago on suspicion of having committed the forgery. On being privately examined by the bank officers, the latter were convinced of the man's innocence. Suit was brought against MUDGETT, carried to the Court of Appeals, and affirmed in 1871. JOHN J. TOWNSEND was counsel for plaintiff.

In 1867 MUDGETT resigned as Deputy Collector, to take the labor contract in the public stores, *at* **$90,000** a year. This he held for *three years*, when it was given out to the lowest bidder, and went for $68,000 or $70,000. MUDGETT being very much "disgruntted," and being a very loose talker, said a great many foolish things, and among others charged Gen. PORTER with having a pecuniary interest in the General Order business. Being in Washington, Gen. PORTER sent for him, and a scene took place in which MUDGETT came out at what is popularly known as the "little end of the horn." Gen. PORTER asked MUDGETT to go at once with him to Gen. GRANT, and to state the facts, in order that, if true, he might be sent out of the White House. MUDGETT abjectly apologized, and confessed that he had, in his soreness and disappointment, spoken hastily and without sufficient information.

Just before the removal of Gen. PALMER, MUDGETT was appointed Assistant Appraiser—in fact this was the cause of PALMER's removal. Every one was astonished at the appointment. Soon after, MUDGETT, was removed by Secretary BOUTWELL; he sent in his resignation which BOUTWELL; refused to accept, and discharged him outright. MUDGETT published a scurrilous letter to the Secretary, and returned to him his letter of discharge, saying that his resignation had already placed him beyond his jurisdiction.

During the war MUDGETT boarded in this City, in a house with a clerk or secretary of a mining company, from whom he learned that Gen. MERCER, of the Confederate Army, owned stock in the company. He at once informed; the shares were confiscated, and he obtained the informer's share.

MUDGETT's contract was not under Mr. GRINNELL—so far he speaks the truth. The inferences he seeks to convey are all false. MUDGETT is now in the field against Gen. GRANT, with all his war-paint and accoutrements. Bad for the General, is it not?

The Senate Apportionment Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have reported an Apportionment bill entirely different from that passed by the House before the Holidays. They have concluded in favor of keeping the House at its present number, simply reapportioning the members to meet the changes in population since the last census. This would reduce the representation of the New-England States six, and that of New-York and Pennsylvania five, giving New-Jersey and Georgia each one additional, and the Western States, including Missouri, nine additional. The following table shows the difference in the operation of the two bills:

	42d Congress....	43d Congress by House bill....	Gain........	Loss........	43d Congress by Senate bill....	Gain........	Loss........
NEW-ENGLAND.							
Maine	5	5	..	..	4	..	1
New-Hampshire	3	2	..	1	2	..	1
Vermont	3	2	..	1	2	..	1
Massachusetts	10	11	1	..	9	..	1
Rhode Island	2	2	..	..	1	..	1
Connecticut	4	4	..	..	3	..	1
Total	27	26	..	1	21	..	6
MIDDLE STATES.							
New-York	31	32	1	..	28	..	3
New-Jersey	5	7	2	..	6	1	..
Pennsylvania	24	26	2	..	22	..	2
Total	60	65	5	..	58	..	4
BORDER AND LATE SLAVE STATES, EXCEPT MISSOURI.							
Delaware	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Maryland	5	6	1	..	5	..	..
Virginia	8	9	1	..	8	..	..
West Virginia	3	3	..	..	3	..	..
North Carolina	7	8	1	..	7	..	..
South Carolina	4	5	1	..	4	..	..
Georgia	7	9	2	..	8	1	..
Alabama	6	7	1	..	6	..	..
Mississippi	5	6	1	..	5	..	..
Louisiana	5	5	..	..	5	..	..
Kentucky	9	10	1	..	8	1	1
Tennessee	8	9	1	..	8	..	..
Arkansas	3	4	1	..	3	..	..
Florida	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Texas	4	6	2	..	5	1	..
Total	76	89	13	..	77	1	..
WESTERN STATES AND MISSOURI.							
Ohio	19	20	1	..	17	..	2
Indiana	11	12	1	..	11	..	..
Illinois	14	19	5	..	16	2	..
Missouri	9	13	4	..	11	2	..
Michigan	6	9	3	..	7	1	..
Iowa	6	9	3	..	8	2	..
Wisconsin	6	8	2	..	7	1	..
California	3	4	1	..	4	1	..
Minnesota	2	3	1	..	3	1	..
Oregon	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kansas	1	3	2	..	2	1	..
Nebraska	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Nevada	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	80	103	23	..	89	9	..

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

	42d Cong. Per cent.	42d Cong. by House Bill. Per cent.	42d Cong by Senate Bill. Per cent.
New-England	11.1	9.2	8.6
Middle States	24.7	23	23
Southern States	31.2	31.4	31.6
Western States	33	36.4	36.6
Total	100	100	100

MINOR TOPICS.

Two murder cases in "respectable society" have riveted intense public interest in England of late. Both have been commented upon at length in our columns, and the sequel in each is now close at hand. The first was that of Miss CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, of Brighton, who went about poisoning sweets, and causing them to be given to different persons who had been so unlucky as to rouse her aversion. The second was that of the well-known author and classical scholar, Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, who killed his wife. Both these persons have been found guilty and sentenced to be hung. The case of the woman EDMUNDS is one of the most atrocious on record. It admits of no mitigation, and the sentence will doubtless be carried into effect. As regards WATSON, reasonable grounds exist for questioning his sanity at the time he committed his murderous assault, and he has consequently been reprieved by the Queen, and will probably be sent to a lunatic asylum. Still another instance of homicide by a person of social position has just occurred in Herefordshire. The assassin is one THOMAS F. CARLYLE, a graduate of Oxford and son of a clergyman, and the victim his aunt's coachman, a man named THOMAS PRICE. The act was performed with a double-barreled breech-loader, and the provocation was that PRICE tried to prevent CARLYLE from committing suicide.

It is creditable to the humanity of the owner of "Manders' Traveling Show," the exhibition in which poor MASSARTI was torn to pieces by the lions, that no more of the kind of "entertainment" which led to that catastrophe will henceforth be allowed in it. A man, ambitious, it would seem, to meet the fate of the "Lion-King," wrote next day after his death the following odd proposal:

> GUILDFORD, Jan. 6, 1872.
>
> *Mrs. Manders:*
>
> MADAM: I have heard of the accident which happened to TOM MCCARTHY, which I am very sorry for, but if you think proper I will engage to perform the lions. Hoping to receive a favorable answer, I remain your old servant,
>
> TOM KING.

This elicited the public announcement that no more such performances were to be permitted in the "show," so that the lions will be deprived of all chance to repeat their sanguinary diversion for the future.

Under the impression that the merchants of Baltimore are allowed to pay duties on foreign goods in currency, the President of the Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Commerce lately wrote to Secretary BOUTWELL asking him to accord the same privilege to the merchants of the latter city. The reply of Mr. BOUTWELL is, in effect, that the accommodation given to the merchants of Baltimore consists in the sale of coin by the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York rates, in order to allow the importers an opportunity to buy all they need. But as such a privilege can only be granted at ports where the accumulation of Government coin is greater than the demand, the request from Charleston had to be refused. At the same time, Mr. BOUTWELL having a desire to oblige, has been good enough to say that importers may deposit their duties with the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, in the name of the Collector at Charleston, to whom they can afterward present the certificates of deposit in lieu of actual coin. Since the war, gold has been very scarce in the South, and, though trifling the accommodation may seem which has been conceded by Mr. BOUTWELL, it will be warmly appreciated by the importers of Charleston.

They have in the British Islands what is called the Absconding Debtor's act, which sometimes puts intending travelers to serious inconvenience. A writ which works in practice like our "*ne exeat*" is the disagreeable impediment, and its issue leads at times to romantic situations. One that was scarcely contemplated when the instrument was devised, was brought about on New-Year's Day near Leamington. A certain German did what wives rarely forgive—fell in love with another woman. The wife discovered that her faithless spouse was on the point of eloping with her rival. Thus provoked, the injured woman went off to a creditor of her husband's, to whom a large sum was due, and told him that her husband was on the point of leaving the country to avoid paying his debts. The enamored debtor was, of course, promptly arrested, and the threatened blow to his wife's domestic felicity was effectually averted. This ingenious "wrinkle" ought to have originated in the United States, although, if we may believe those to whom Indiana is a kind of Mecca, when men really wish to take themselves off in such a way, their wives should be only too happy to let them go.

We have received the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society: M., $10; A Nurse, $2; K. C. B., $30, and $10 with the following letter:

MARTINSBURG, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read in the TIMES about the Children's Aid Society, and how that it was in want of money, because Mr. TWEED and others had got what should have been paid to it. We live a good ways from New-York, and our parents don't give us much more money than we think we need to buy things for ourselves, but it seems wrong to spend all we have given to us for toys, when so many poor boys and girls in New-York are without anything to eat, or clothes enough to keep them warm. We send you a Post-office order for $10, which we want you to send to the Children's Aid Society.

SIDNEY W. SYLVESTER,
GRANT SYLVESTER,
Aged fourteen and seven.

Rather a novel case of breach of promise was tried in the Wayne, Mich., Circuit Court some short time since. A divorced wife named MARY A. DEXTER sought substantial damages at the hands of a very respectable jury for the failure of a master bricklayer, named ANDREW MONROE, to make good his promise of marriage. In some respects the case was not unlike the celebrated one of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Mrs. DEXTER, it appears, has a lively daughter, who is now verging upon her tenth year. MONROE had once the misfortune to take this young lady upon his knee and ask her, confidentially, of course, how she would be disposed toward him provided he became her father. Counsel for the plaintiff submitted this circumstance as evidence of his intention; but the jury did not seem to think that Mrs. DEXTER had suffered much by the disappointment, and after ten minutes' deliberation, returned into Court with a verdict for five hundred dollars. Now, the most extraordinary part of the story consists in the fact that Mrs. DEXTER had been divorced from her first husband because of his neglect and cruelty; and the first wife of MONROE had obtained her release from the galling chain of matrimony for precisely the same reason. After this exhibit we are inclined to place more faith in the *mot* of the "Rocky Mountain Statesman," that most of the Western people get divorces for the excitement of the thing, and that they remarry in order to have another chance of going through the Courts.

The Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. WILLIAM BODHAM DOUNE—for in the multiplicity of cross-explanations it is impossible to say which is actually responsible—will not suffer political allusions to remain in plays sent in for license in London. They order such things differently, if not better, in Paris. There is to be straightway brought out at the Porte St. Martin a new opera bouffe called "Le Roi Carotte." The music is by OFFENBACH, of course, and the hero is no other than his Majesty, the Ex-Emperor, NAPOLEON III. It must be humiliating to French pride to know that the original purpose was to make the German Emperor the central figure of this work. He was to have been depicted as less like ALEXANDER than the famous "Robber"—a kind of cross, in short, between *General Boum* and *Robert Macaire*. Much of his "business" was to consist in carrying off pianos and clocks, and, altogether, he was to be made as odious and absurd as possible. But M. SARDOU, the manager, got a hint that this could not be. President THIERS has a wholesome horror of a certain heavy hand, the hand of a "Prince without a Principality," the bitter severity of whose touch France already knows too well. Hence the conquered of Sedan, and not the conqueror, is to be made the chief butt for OFFENBACH's melodious fleers, and "Le Roi Carotte" is to do for the Napoleonic dynasty what "Le Roi d'Yvetot" did for that of Orleans.

Mark Twain's Lecture.

"Mark Twain" delivered a meteorological, historical, topographical, geological, zoological, and comical lecture last night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of his hearers and the Mercantile Library Association. The effort—which seemed to require no effort at all on the part of the humorous story-teller—was all about "Roughing It" out in Nevada, the land of sage hens, Mexican bloods, mountain sheep, alkali dust and duels. The lecturer related his narrative to a crowded house. He was repeatedly applauded, and won the sympathy of the audience when he said that he differed from GEORGE WASHINGTON, who could not tell a lie. "As for me," said Twain, "I can, but I won't." The lecture was a decided success, and much gratified all who heard it.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED was at his office the greater part of the day yesterday, busily engaged. Mayor HALL was at his office in the City Hall conducting the usual routine work, while CONNOLLY still remains quite with his friends.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XIX.

The Buffalo Live Stock Trade.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1872.

How many of the good people of New-York are sufficiently imbued with bucolic tendencies as to have wandered through the muddy labyrinth of the Communipaw Cattle Market? Not many, I imagine. And, of those who have been there, I should think none have been tempted to face its noisy confusion and bustle, its anything but fragrant odors and its drunken drovers, on a second occasion. But, this Buffalo cattle market is quite another sort of thing. Here, with the exception of the lowing of the cattle, an occasional neigh from some unsophisticated Western-bred colt, and the incessant quarreling, grunting and squealing in the hog-pens, all is quiet, orderly, and business-like. Above all, the place is kept marvelously clean, considering the purposes for which it is used. But then, it is a model cattle market. On a busy morning, as was the case when I visited the stock-yards today, one would be half inclined to think that all the fat bulls of Basan had been suddenly brought to life again, or that, at least, their lusty descendants were bellowing on every side; or that one was dreaming of the long by-gone days of Saul and Jonathan, and the innumerable flocks of "the best of the sheep, and of the oxen, and of the fatlings, and the lambs," which they raided from the rich pasture lands of Agag, King of the Amalekites, and which afterward caused them such a terrible overhauling from the Prophet Samuel. But—pork quickly recalls the wandering imagination. Those thousands of fat, bristly hogs can form no portion of the spoils of Saul. The seasoned, spicy sausage, the tender cutlet with *sauce Robert*, were luxuries perhaps hungered after, but religiously abstained from, by the Jews. It is related of *the* Baroness ROTHSCHILD—I mean the great stock-jobbing Baroness, who prompted some of her husband's most successful speculations on the London Stock Exchange fifty years ago—that, while driving one day over Hampstead Heath, one of her carriage horses was thrown down by running over a pig which lay sleeping in the middle of the road. Omen of disaster! But the Baroness was equal to the occasion. She at one descended from her carriage, and dispatched a courier on horseback with a note to her husband in Threadneedle-street, simply *ordering* him to sell short one million of consols. He cleared £150,000 by the transaction. NAPOLEON had escaped from Elba a few days before. What a sample of the lordly woman of the period! Sorosis should hold annual meetings in DELMONICO's parlor in her honor, and drink in solemn silence (if so much-desired a consummation be possible) to the repose of her *manes* in unlimited cups of black tea.

But about this Buffalo live stock trade. *Revenons à nos moutons.* The Buffalo stock yards were planned, laid out and inclosed eight years ago by the New-York Central Railroad Company. They cover a space of ground thirty-eight acres in extent, in the outlying district of the city known as East Buffalo, about three miles from the central portion of the city, and immediately adjacent to the Company's main track. The original yards, however, were utterly insignificant in size, in their buildings, and conveniences compared with those which the rapidly-growing trade has necessitated. They were burned down in 1866, but were immediately rebuilt. The business of the yards, however, suffered little or no interruption, for by the most strenuous efforts, and the employment of an army of carpenters and workmen, the yards were so far restored in less than two days as to be able to receive cattle in a makeshift sort of way. A few days more and the rebuilding was completed. Since that time they have again and again been enlarged, and yet it will not be long before increased accommodation will be required. The Buffalo cattle market supplies Albany, New-York, Boston, and all the towns and cities in New-York State and New-England: and the supply, great as it is, is often so unequal to the demand as to cause a sudden and very unwelcome advance in prices in those markets. Mr. Pecksniff would petulantly exclaim: "How those boys do eat!" New-York housekeepers bless (?) the butcher, and the more irreverent butcher openly and loudly curses the unoffending Buffalo Cattle Market. The Central Railroad people, however, do not manage or control the stock-yards. They have leased them to Mr. LEMUEL L. CROCKER, of this City, and it is to that gentleman's well-judged efforts alone that Buffalo owes gratitude for her exceedingly well-kept-up and well-managed stock-yards.

The stock-yards are in three divisions—the cattle-yards, the sheep-house and the hog-pens. The cattle-yards are 125 in number, well covered and protected from the westerly gales, and provided with every accommodation for housing, feeding, and watering six thousand head of cattle at the same time. The animals are brought in the cars, on a short branch line from the main track, immediately up to the gates of the yards. This is the moment of all others that the astute dealer likes to make a bargain—the beasts weighing over a hundred-weight more after they have been fed and watered. The amount of water they will drink is wonderful. The scale clerk told me that they once had the curiosity to weigh a bullock before and after drinking. The increase of weight was a little over sixty pounds. This can hardly be called sipping. The sheep-house is one of the finest and largest of its kind in the United States. It is 1,050 feet long and one hundred feet wide, and has sufficient pens to accommodate seventy-five double-decked car-loads of sheep, taking the average of the load throughout the year to be two hundred. When the wool is heavy, the number is less; after shearing, they pack much closer. The pens are very large, and are provided with interior pens, so that when the drover has got his flock in, he and his assistants can sort and classify the good, bad, and indifferent. In the week preceding the last 4th of July they had 17,400 sheep in this building. The sheep-house is more substantially constructed and is built for greater warmth than the cattle-yards, and has all modern appliances for the proper care of sheep. The hog-pens are under the management of Messrs. METCALF & CUSHING. There are ninety of them. They also are entirely covered in, and have room for eighteen thousand hogs. METCALF & CUSHING, besides being extensive dealers and commission agents, (they often ship over a hundred car loads of hogs a month,) have a slaughtering and packing-house close by. They have an ingenious method (not unknown in Cincinnati and elsewhere) of giving master hog his quietus with very little trouble and no kicking. Over a gutter trough, and about nine feet from the ground, is a strong bar of iron on which wheel-pullies with pendant chains, and hooks run. Ten hogs at a time are driven into a small pen connected by a narrow passage with the slaughtering room. In this pen a boy puts a strong chain with a ring at the end round one of the hind legs of the hog. The chain is attached to the pulley which is at once set in motion, and in a moment, before he has time to think that something is the matter, the hog finds himself hoisted and sliding along the bar. As the hogs pass one after another the butcher performs his office without the slightest trouble, the very weight of the hog preventing his struggling. There are, also, five slaughter-houses in the City, where two thousand hogs are killed on an average every week.

The stock-yards have their own water-works; a twenty-two horse-power engine being constantly at work pumping water from a well of good water. The yards are also provided with a complete system of sewers. A main sewer runs through them, and branch sewers from every yard connect with it. Consequently the atmosphere is far more pure than might be thought possible in a locality where such a business is carried on. There is, of course, a certain amount of odor; but not sufficient to cause annoyance. There is a hydrant in every yard, and no stint is shown in the use of water. The same with feed, of which the annual consumption is something enormous. All stock going east is compelled by law to be rested, fed, and watered at Buffalo, even if they are only passing through direct to Albany or New-York. There are four capacious barns for the storage of hay, corn, &c. The other buildings belonging to the stock-yards are a large brick-built office for transacting the immediate business of the management of the yards, a boarding-house for the men employed in them—seventy or eighty in number—telegraph and railroad offices, and stables for the horses of the establishment.

Across the road, directly oppposite the yards, is Mr. CROCKER's banking-house and drovers' exchange. The banking business is on a large scale—about twelve million dollars a year; though this is only a small part of the heavy payments which are made in cattle transactions. About eight million dollars of this sum is money actually banked by the dealers and drovers; the remainder is money paid in to be remitted to the stock-raisers. The mode of doing business is often of a very primitive character. The drovers are mostly illiterate men. Some can neither read nor write. Of two brothers who buy and sell on a very large scale, and have accumulated a capital of $500,000, one cannot write at all; the other can just manage to sign his name in a sort of Tony Weller caligraphy. The payments are often managed in this simple fashion: Two drovers will approach the cashier and one will say, "Put $500," or whatever the sum to be transferred may be, "to this man's account." No check is passed, no receipt is given. And yet Mr. BECKER, the manager of the Bank, says that he has never known an instance of a disputed account. He says that the drovers, though rough and uncouth in manner and appearance, are, with few exceptions, scrupulously honest. He knows well all the exceptions, and guards himself against them. Again a drover will come in, say that he has got cattle in the yards, and ask for a few hundred dollars till he sells them. It is rare for Mr. BECKER to ask for any memorandum or security, though in a few instances he will lay an embargo on the cattle till the loan is repaid. On my remarking, "that seems to be a very loose mode of doing business," he replied: "The class of men we deal with is a peculiar one; they are so ignorant and unbusiness-like that we could not get along unless we transacted their business in their own way."

Your modern drover is a delightfully peculiar being: all muffler, fur cap and boots; very silent except when driving a recalcitrant drove of cattle, and very wise-looking when contemplating some unusually fine specimen of the bovine species, and speculating as to his probable weight. As to this, the drovers will often make little pools among themselves, and none of them will be more than fifty pounds out in estimating the weight of a two thousand-pound bullock. As I have said, they carry on their business after the most primitive fashion. They keep no books or accounts, but part with their cattle and walk off with the proceeds. In complicated transactions they consult Mr. CROCKER, in whom they repose the most implicit confidence, and whose word to them is gospel. This confidential relationship is the result of the adoption of a very wise course on the part of Mr. CROCKER. In spite of his technical and practical knowledge of cattle, and the opportunities which his position naturally throws in his way of making highly-remunerative bargains in cattle, he has always steadily avoided any such temptation. Consequently, as he neither buys nor sells, nor ever takes a share in the profits on a transaction managed by others, the drovers regard him as a totally disinterested, though thoroughly competent judge, to whom they can apply for advice, or to act as arbitrator between one another, without a possible chance of detriment to themselves, and so the business goes on, growing as it goes.

Now let us see what the extent of this Buffalo live stock business is. In 1871 the receipts at the yards over the Lake Shore, Michigan and Southern Railroad were 290,000 head of cattle, 331,000 sheep, 834,000 hogs, and 12,300 horses. The Grand Trunk brought 20,000 cattle, 110,000 sheep, 3,000 hogs, and 800 horses; the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction: 68,000 cattle, 97,000 sheep, 47,000 hogs and 300 horses; the New-York Central 2,000 cattle, 2,500 sheep, 300 hogs and 100 horses; a total of 380,000 head of cattle, 540,500 sheep, 884,300 hogs and 13,500 horses. In the same year the shipments over the New-York Central Railroad were: 244,000 cattle, 340,000 sheep, 470,000 hogs and 8,500 horses. The shipments over the Erie Road were 113,000 cattle, 140,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs, and 2,500 horses; a total of 357,000 head of cattle, 480,000 sheep, 770,000 hogs and 11,000 horses.

The receipts at the yards for 1871 comprised 1,828,300 of all kinds of stock. The estimated value of this enormous supply of food is $47,500,000—$34,600,000 for cattle, $2,300,000 for sheep, and $10,600,000 for hogs. It is impossible to include horses in this valuation. They vary so in price as to preclude the possibility of forming any approximate estimate. But if they sold for only $100 all round, it would add $1,350,000 to the grand total. Of course, all the stock unloaded is not sold here. Many dealers, dissatisfied with the market prices ruling here, will reload their stock and ship it to Albany or New-York. But of the 380,000 head of cattle received in 1871, one-half changed hands in Buffalo. About three-quarters of the 540,500 sheep received were sold here; and about 850,000 out of the 880,000 hogs. The cattle mostly come from Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio; and, with the exception of about 30,000 sold for home consumption, are either sold to buyers from the great Eastern markets—chiefly Albany, New-York and Brighton, (the Boston cattle-market,)—or pass through, in first hands, to these cities. About one-half of the sheep come from Canada; the remainder from different Western States. They also are shipped to the Eastern markets. The home consumption of mutton is small. The hogs nearly all come from the Western States. Large numbers of them are slaughtered here, and shipped to the packers in New-York. Some of the hog-dealers have partners in New-York engaged in the packing business. The bulk of the hogs find their way, dead or alive, to the packers in New-York. All the cattle coming in or going out are weighed by Mr. CROCKER's subordinates; in going out, under the supervision of the railroad freight officials. On arrival they are driven into pens by car-loads, and each drove is weighed separately on one of FAIRBANKS' great platform scales. This scale weighs four car-loads of cattle at one time, each car carrying seventeen head at a time. It will weigh up to 80,000 pounds. The animals are driven in at one end, and out at the other. Thus the process of weighing goes on very rapidly. When shipments by rail are made, the cattle are driven through ascending passages which rise to the level of the floor of the car, and open immediately on to its door. There is, therefore, little trouble in getting the cattle into the cars. For getting sheep about the yards, or in and out of the cars, they have two decoy animals to lead the way. The others, of course, follow.

It may not be uninteresting to note the rapid growth of this live-stock trade. It is shown by the following table for the last fifteen years:

Receipts in	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
1857..........	108,000	307,000	117,000
1860..........	157,000	145,000	86,000
1865..........	213,000	207,000	308,000
1870..........	388,000	560,000	740,000
1871..........	380,000	540,500	884,300

The falling off for the year 1860 was principally caused by the marked decrease in the supply of sheep and hogs from Canada, the Canadians thinking that the coming war would cause a considerable advance in prices and holding back their stock. Some curious changes have occurred in prices during the last year, especially in hogs, which have fallen considerably in consequence of the largely increased growing of corn by the Western farmers. In 1870 cattle ranged from $4 25 to $10 13 per 100 pounds; sheep and lambs from $3 10 to $9, and hogs from $6 25 to $7 25. In 1870 prices ranged for cattle from $4 13 to $6 85; for sheep and lambs from $4 25 to $7; hogs from $4 30 to $4 60. The busiest months in the trade are in the latter part of the year, when the Chicago trade begins to fall off.

The principal shippers and dealers are, in cattle: I. & D. Weixel, Livingston & Rosenthal, B. C. Coon, S. Sidner, W. V. Woods & Co., and H. Monroe, who, to a great extent, supplies the Brighton market. B. C. Coon, Henry Rankin, C. F. Reynolds and M. B. Doty also do a large commission business. For sheep, the leading men are E. Swope, P. Pfeiffer and I. H. Kerr. In hogs the principal shippers are Charles White & Co., Crane & Davis and W. W. Tilden & Co., all of New-York. The commission merchants are Metcalfe & Cushing, E. Swope, I. Pfeiffer and Kerr & Thompson. A. P.

From an American Abroad.

The following is an extract from the letter of a well-known American, at present on a visit abroad:

"I see that the people who defeated CHASE in the Democratic Convention in 1868, because they did not wish to have such a seal of condemnation put upon their treasonable and pro-slavery sympathies, are now trying again to put off the day of popular judgment upon their course by seducing disaffected Republicans to nominate some one against GRANT whom they can support, and not have a candidate or resolutions of their own. I hope SUMNER and TRUMBULL will keep out of the trap. The Democrats who are conducting this intrigue, if I understand it, will encourage Republicans with promise of Democratic support till the Republicans and their candidates are thoroughly compromised and at their mercy; then they will say, 'Before we go any further on this road, let us understand what your President is going to do for us: which is to be in the Cabinet, which are to be foreign Ministers, and which Collectors, Postmasters, &c.' Nor can SCHURZ & Co. help themselves. They must yield. They will be defeated ignominiously at last, and then they will be compelled, like CHASE, to take their traps and travel into the camp of the Democratic Party to fellowship with their life-long adversaries.

The Democrats who, under the lead of MONTGOMERY BLAIR and the *Missouri Republican* are getting up this intrigue, fancy that they can keep their party from making a nomination—suspend its breath for four years—or at least till the election is over. If that were possible, which I do not believe, it would be as fatal to the life of the party as if those gentlemen were to suspend their own breath for the same period. 'You make believe die,' says an old proverb I once heard in Hayti, 'and I will make believe bury you.' Such a step, if it were possible to take it, would send the Democratic Party to the limbo of the Know-nothing Party and the Temperance Party. I can understand how hard it is for SUMNER and TRUMBULL, not to speak of others less prominent at this moment, to assist in the re-election of GRANT, but their opposition will resolve in last analysis into personal reasons of which the mass of the nation will take no note. The Administration of Gen. GRANT has been on the whole one of the most satisfactory. I think it is not too much to say the most satisfactory of any since you or I have been acquainted with public affairs.

The public revenue has been collected and appropriated to the payment of the public debt with a fidelity which, for the first time in many years, no one contests.

The adjustment of our differences with England was a masterpiece of diplomacy, and does honor to all concerned in it. Since the Treaty of Paris of 1783, I know of nothing more cleverly managed in the department of our foreign relations.

The Christian policy of the President toward the Indians, a policy without precedent in our history, promises to be one of the most auspicious features of his Administration, and one for which the credit will be due to him more than to any other person, for I doubt if there was another officer in the army that did not regard it with contempt.

He is the first President that has dared to touch the leprosy of Mormonism, and take effective measures for relieving the country of one of its most loathsome diseases. Early in his administration he brought about the tranquilization of the South and the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by the judicious combination of firmness and toleration, and is now administering the Kuklux power invested in him by the last Congress, as it seems to me, with great discretion. I judge so, because that is the part of his conduct about which the traitors of 1861 make most noise. Now, against these facts, it is idle to talk about San Domingo, out of which he backed in pretty good order, or of his fondness for cigars, for presents, or for rich and generous hosts, or for TOM MURPHY and FRANK HOWE. I might as well complain of the Providence that sends us Summer showers because they wet my hay before it was housed. The people will not listen to personal discontent in the presence of so much matter for national satisfaction. With, as you know, no great personal partiality for GRANT, and as clear perceptions of his shortcomings for the Presidency as most men, I cannot help feeling that his re-election is the wisest thing possible for us.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—7 P. M.—The barometer has continued rising since Tuesday evening at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, with westerly to northerly winds; a decided fall of temperature, except over the Lake region, and clear or clearing weather, except from Michigan south-eastward over the lower Lakes. The barometer has risen, with falling temperature, at the Rocky Mountain stations. Cloudy weather and north-easterly winds are now reported from Mississippi to Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Wednesday east of the Mississippi Valley, with continued cold westerly to northerly winds and clear and pleasant weather very generally; the winds over the Gulf States veering possibly to easterly, with increased cloudiness.

IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday morning was very cold. During the day it began to moderate. The evening was cold and windy. Thermometer at 6 A. M., 16°; 11 A. M., 23°; 7 P. M., 28°; 9½ P. M., 25°. Barometer, 29.92, 29.94, 29.96, 30.02. Corresponding date last year, 14°, 18°, 21°, 19°.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A New Pilotage Regulation—Riparian Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

No business of general importance has today been transacted in either House. A considerable number of bills were introduced in the Senate, but with one or two exceptions were only of local interest. Mr. MOORE introduced a bill relative to Pilotage, making it lawful for any citizen of this State who is the registered master of any vessel to act as her own pilot in coming in or going out of the navigable waters of the State, or over which it has concurrent jurisdiction. This bill, if passed, will interfere seriously with the business of New-York pilots.

RIPARIAN LANDS.

The old question of the right of the States to the submerged lands on the shores of the Hudson and other New-York waters is to be re-opened. For some years past the New-Jersey Central Railroad has been engaged in filling in and docking out upon those lands at Communipaw, where it now has a property, reclaimed by it from the water worth millions of dollars. Their right to these lands, it is claimed, was obtained under a grant made to the American Land and Improvement Company; but some of those who hold that the title to all submerged lands is in the State, insist that this claim is not well founded, and it is now proposed to enact some measure which will compel the Company to make compensation to the State Treasury, or become liable to expulsion for trespass. The question is an involved and intricate one, and it is, perhaps, safe to question the success of any movement which would, in its practical operation, seriously disturb the business or jeopardize the franchises of any existing corporation.

THE CASE OF BOTTS.

GOV. PARKER this afternoon notified the counsel of the murderer BOTTS that he had decided not to grant the reprieve applied for. Considerable pressure has been brought upon the Governor to induce him to interfere in behalf of the condemned, but he has not been able to see his way clear to do so. His decision will be very generally approved throughout the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill is to be introduced appropriating one hundred thousand dollars toward the erection of the new Lunatic Asylum, the total cost of which is estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars. The Senate today passed the joint resolutions favoring the purchase of Independence Hall in Philadelphia by the General Government, but refused to appoint a committee to bear the resolutions to Washington. Gov. PARKER will send in his first nominations some time next week.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Brutal Crime in Brooklyn—A Man Assaulted with a Slung-Shot, Killed and Robbed—The Police Entirely Ignorant of the Transaction.

On Tuesday evening, JOHN B. PANORMO, a music teacher, residing at the corner of Pineapple and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, was brutally beaten in, it is supposed, one of the cars of the Myrtle-avenue line, and received injuries from the effects of which he died yesterday afternoon. He left his boarding-house about 8 o'clock to give a lesson to a pupil at No. 41 Cumberland-street. He left that place at 10 o'clock, and in twenty minutes after entered his boarding-house covered with blood and very weak. He told the landlady that he had been beaten in the car, that the conductor dared not interfere to protect him, and that he was let out at Pineapple-street, as he desired. The wounds appear to have been made with a slung-shot. The only account which Mr. PANORMO was able to give is that a man, who sat beside him, had struck and robbed him. The conductor of the car on which Mr. PANORMO rode to his residence, states that his name is SAMUEL GALVIN, and that he left Greenpoint at 9:31 on Tuesday evening, and reached Myrtle-avenue at 10:01. From that point to Cumberland-street would occupy about ten minutes. The conductor states that he saw a man get on his car about Cumberland-street, holding his handkerchief to his head. After he took his seat in the car, the conductor observed that the man's head was bleeding, and spoke to him, saying, "My dear Sir, you have been hurt; had I not better stop the car and assist you to a drug-store?" Mr. PANORMO replied in the negative, and in reply to further inquiries, stated that he lived in Pineapple-street and wanted to stop there. The passengers gathered around Mr. PANORMO, offering him assistance, but he declined their offers. Soon after the conductor came forward for his fare, when Mr. PANORMO paid it, and then appeared to discover that he had lost his watch, and thought that he had dropped it in the car. The passengers assisted in the search, but could not find it. On arriving at Pineapple-street, the car was stopped, and Mr. PANORMO got off and went to his boarding-house, which he entered, walked up stairs, and then told the landlady, Mrs. SNOW, that he had been struck, as related above. He repeated the same statement to a friend who called upon him yesterday morning.

The only reasonable theory in regard to this affair is that Mr. PANORMO was struck by a slung-shot and robbed of his watch, and then that he escaped from his assailant, ran to Myrtle-avenue and got upon the first car that was passing; that, being partially stunned by the blow or blows, he fancied that he had been assaulted in the car, and carried that impression to his dying moments. There was a policeman on the back platform of the car at the time, but he paid no attention to Mr. PANORMO, and indeed it does not appear that he was applied to by any one on the car to give aid to the man.

No. 41 Cumberland-street, which was visited by Mr. PANORMO, is situated between Flushing and Park avenues. It is a two-story and basement frame house, located on the rear of the lot, and is occupied by two families, named DONALDSON and SCOTT. Mr. SCOTT's family consists of himself, wife, and a son about fifteen years of age. Mr. PANORMO gave this son lessons on the piano, and the lesson of Tuesday evening was the third of the course. After giving him the lesson, Mr. PANORMO left the house—the lad accompanying him to the gate—and went toward Myrtle-avenue. The lad states that the street was free from pedestrians at the time, and after seeing Mr. PANORMO depart he returned to the house. A son of Mr. DONALDSON, and a young lady friend, had been to a concert on Tuesday evening, and on their return arrived at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street soon after 10 o'clock. They waited there for a few moments to bid adieu to some friends, and then passed on down Myrtle-avenue. While they stood on the corner they observed nothing unusual along Cumberland-street. The Police have examined the street carefully from No. 41 to the corner of Myrtle-avenue, and can discover no trace of blood, or anything to indicate that an assault has been committed.

The case is involved in mystery, and no hopes are entertained that it will be cleared up by investigation. Mr. PANORMO was assaulted somewhere on Cumberland-street between Park and Myrtle avenues. On this block there is a church, and near it a building is being erected. It is supposed that the murderer secreted himself near these buildings, and as Mr. PANORMO passed the assault was committed. On Monday night Mr. PANORMO gave a concert at the Brooklyn Institute, and on Tuesday morning went to a Mr. DALE, on Myrtle-avenue, where he collected the proceeds of his concert. It is supposed that one or more of the gang of ruffians who infest that section of the city knew of his having obtained this money and waylaid him for the purpose of robbery. Mr. PANORMO was an Englishman, about thirty-five years of age, and was small in stature. Until recently he had a conservatory of music on Fulton-street, between Johnson and Tillary, and devoted himself to teaching the piano and playing for parties, concerts, &c. He was unmarried, and is represented to have been very correct in his habits.

The conduct of the officer who was on the back platform of the car when Mr. PANORMO got on is reprehensible. It is supposed that his name is PRICE, and that he belongs to the Fourth Precinct. His duty clearly was to have examined Mr. PANORMO, and ascertain how he came by his injuries; and if he found that he was dangerously wounded the alarm should have been given at once. The Police of the Fourth Precinct are endeavoring to solve the mystery which surrounds this case, with what success the events of today will determine. The affair has shocked the community and aroused the utmost indignation at the apparent insecurity of life which this and other recent tragedies has revealed. The Coroner should make a most searching investigation into this matter, and endeavor to discover the cowardly murderer. The Mayor will today offer a reward for the capture of the murderers. This may stimulate the Police.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE AT LINA EDWIN'S.

"Les Brigands" was brought out at Lina Edwin's Theatre, last evening, by Mlle. AIMEE and the artists she has gathered about her. As numerous an audience as the pretty little house can contain was packed into it, and the assemblage was of a quality, so to speak, worthy of a recital of Italian opera. The story of "Les Brigands," and the characteristics of OFFENBACH's score, were dealt with at some length when they were heard at the Grand Opera-house. The libretto is coherent and the dialogue amusing in a degree that the performances of few librettists have attained to, and the music is not only vivacious and tuneful, but occasionally elegant, and of a value enhanced by elaborate treatment. The words and the melodies had full justice done them by the company rendering them last night, and though the entertainment was not free from blemishes, its general impression was stronger even than that wrought by the most successful rehearsals of the present season. Mlle. AIMEE, who first personated *Fiorella* when "Les Brigands" was produced in Paris, is the ideal representative of that improbable and captivating creature. The character does not admit the broad fun which the lady throws into other personations we might name, but it exacts a thoroughly good songstress and an actress of exceptional animation and finesse. That Mlle. AIMEE has all the needed qualities was abundantly proven to those spectators who failed to witness her previous labors in the same rôle. Her singing, from the couplets introductory of the brigand's daughter to the resumption of the air at the close of the piece, was all that could be desired, and her delivery of "Mandolinata," in Italian, during the progress of the opera, was only one out of half a dozen incidents that suggested imperative encores. Mlle. DUBOIS appeared to great advantage as *Fracoletto*, and gave voice to the relatively difficult numbers of the part with a surety and an effect hardly to be expected. M. NOE was a handsome and manly *Falsacappa*, but is scarcely so well suited to the interpretation of the music, written for the fluent execution of M. DUPUIS, as was M. GAUSINS, of whose merit no just opinion could be formed on the vast stage which he was compelled to fill. M. DUCHESNE portrayed *Pietro*, the aged bandit, with abundant humor, but with a redundancy of "business," to which some objection can fairly be taken. In the episode of the troubles of a cashier, M. EDGARD as *Antonio*, diffused, as might have been predicted, much merriment. The remaining characters were assumed by MM. BERTHOU, JULIEN and VALTER, and by Mlle. IOSTA, a debutante in opera bouffe and a young lady, whose vocal achievements are more creditable than her acting. Among the points of the performance that elicited most applause were the *finale* of the first act, which would not be out of place in a more pretentious composition than "Les Brigands," and the laughing chorus, which was done thrice. The bill at Lina Edwin's is to be unchanged until further notice.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The public rehearsals for the second concert of the season, at Steinway Hall, at 3 o'clock, begin this day. The works to be performed at the next concert are the overture, by MEYERBEER, to "Struensée," MOZART's Requiem in D Minor, as advertised some months since, and a selection from WALLACE's "Lurline." There will be 300 voices in the chorus, and to give additional effect to the operatic selection the orchestra will be increased to eighty instruments. The principal parts will be taken by Mme. ACKERMANN-JAWORSKA, from St. Petersburg; Mme. PHILIP D'GULAGER, Miss ANTONIA HENNE, recently returned from Milan, Mr. WM. S. LEGGAT, and Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, and the whole will, as usual, be under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.

Previous to the return of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe to this City, on March 4, Miss NILSSON and the company will be heard in accordance with the schedule of arrangements appended. The troupe will sing in Louisville on Jan. 24, 25, 26 and 27, and reappear for one week in Cincinnati, commencing on Jan. 29. Thence they go to Columbus, on Feb. 5 and 6, to Dayton on Feb. 7, to Toledo on Feb. 8, to Buffalo on Feb. 9 and 10, to Syracuse on Feb. 12, to Utica on Feb. 13, to Albany on Feb. 14, to Springfield on Feb. 15, to Providence on Feb. 16 and 17, and thence again to Boston for two weeks, beginning on Feb 19.

REV. DR. J. D. BRADLEY, D. D.

His Formal Reception Into the Roman Catholic Communion—Impressive Services at St. Stephen's Church—His Profession of Faith—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, D. D., lately pastor of the Oratory of St. Sacrament, (Protestant Episcopal,) in Forty-third-street, whose announcement, made there on Sunday last by himself, that he had given in, unreservedly, his adhesion to the Roman Catholic Church, created such a sensation in religious circles, was yesterday publicly and formally received into the Catholic communion. The reception ceremonies took place in St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, the pastor of St. Stephen's. The services began at 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. BRADLEY was habited in a simple cassock and sat in front of the altar, a number of Catholic clergymen, vested in cassock and surplice, occupying seats on either side of the sanctuary. Rev. Dr. McGLYNN knelt on the altar-steps, engaged in silent prayer, when the ceremonies were commenced by the choir singing the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, or invocation that the Holy Ghost might descend on the congregation and inspire the services. This being finished, Dr. McGLYNN ascended the altar and read from the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew, from the thirteenth to the nineteenth verses inclusive, where our Savior declares that His Church is founded on Peter, and that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. He proceeded then to speak his discourse, being received with earnest attention by the auditory, and in many cases it was observed that (among the ladies especially) tears were being shed, especially when the reverend Doctor tendered his congratulations to the new convert. At the close of Dr. McGLYNN's remarks, Rev. Dr. BRADLEY, accompanied on either side by a priest, ascended the altar steps, and, kneeling on the topmost one, beside Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, read in a loud, clear voice his profession of faith, after the formula laid down in the Roman Missal, known more particularly as the creed of Pope PIUS IV. The substance of it was: An abjuration of all and every doctrine he had ever held or taught that conflicted with the teaching of the Holy Roman Church; his entire, unreserved, and unqualified belief in every dogma and article of faith which the Catholic Church teaches; his unequivocal acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Holy See in matters of faith and morals; and the full avowal that the Holy Roman Church is the mother and mistress of all Christian Churches. In particular he avowed his belief in the trinity of the Godhead, the divinity of Christ, the power of the Church to forgive sins to such as are truly repentant, and in the articles of the Apostles Creed. In conclusion he placed his hand on the Holy Bible, and made oath to the sincerity of his avowal by the words, "So help me God, and these Holy Gospels."

Rev. Dr. McGLYNN then pronounced over the candidate the absolution for all censures he may have incurred for teaching doctrines contrary to those held by the Church, and recited the prayer provided for the occasion. He then (Dr. BRADLEY having risen from his kneeling posture) gave him the *pax tecum* or kiss of peace, after which the attendant clergymen went through the same ceremony.

THE RECEPTION.

All then advanced to the altar-rail, where the convert was baptized. This being ended, all knelt, while the choir broke forth in a psalm of jubilation, the *Laudate Dominum omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi.*—"Praise the Lord all ye nations, praise him all ye people." Rev. Dr. McGLYNN then pronounced the benediction, and the vast auditory retired.

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A Card.
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MARRIED.

McCLURE—BLACKWELL.—On the 24th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Dr. Conrad, Mr. JOHN McCLURE to Miss SARAH ANN BLACKWELL, of Englewood, N. J.

DIED.

BEAN.—In this City, Jan. 23, MARY, widow of Rev. Moses Bean, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 110 West 42d-st., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends and those of her children and grandchildren are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery, by 2½ o'clock train from 42d-st. station.

New-Hampshire papers please copy.

BRONNELL.—Jan. 23, EDWIN S., aged 3 years, 2 months and 3 days, son of Wm. H. and Ida M. Bronnell.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 303 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, 25th, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CARLE.—On the 24th inst., after a short illness, SUSAN H., wife of John Carle, Jr., and daughter of the late Edward Hicks, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 218 East 12th-st., on Sixth-day afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westbury, Long Island, for interment Seventh day morning, by the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad.

CLARKSON.—After a very short illness, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, SCHUYLER, youngest son of Floyd and Harriet A. Clarkson, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 421 West 23d-st., on Friday, 26th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In Paterson, N. J., Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, PAULINA F. HATHORNE, wife of Henry B. Crosby.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock M.

HALLECK.—The remains of the late Major-Gen. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, U. S. A., will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery Thursday, Jan. 25. Services at Mortuary Chapel, Green-Wood, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOWARD.—In this City, on morning of 24th inst., SAMUEL H. HOWARD, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 124 East 15th-st., Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

KNOWLSON.—At her home in Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, 24th inst., JANE E., wife of James S. Knowlson.

Funeral on Friday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

PATTEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, AMELIA PATTEN, wife of R. W. Patten, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from Bellevue Hospital, 26th-st. and East River. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, in the 21st year of her age, FANNIE E., wife of E. H. Stevens, of Scranton, Penn., and daughter of the late Joseph and Louisa W. Oliver, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers-in-law, F. S. Miner and W. F. Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her former residence, No. 248 West 24th-st.

WILLIAMSON.—At No. 23 Washington-place, in this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872, JAMES WILLIAMSON, late merchant of Wall-st., born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 13, 1810.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at No. 106 East 29th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

WHITTEMORE.—At Englewood, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 23, THOMAS J. WHITTEMORE, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Englewood, Thursday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock.

WYMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. WYMAN, widow of the late Mr. Abel Wyman, of Boston, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Slade, No. 242 5th-av., on Friday morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, Tuesday, Jan. 23, SARAH B. WRIGHT, widow of Wm. Wright, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 150 East 38th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 A. M.
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THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Pest House to be Vacated—Statistics of the Small-Pox Hospital—The Weekly Report on Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair. It was ordered that the tenement-house No. 423 West Thirty-sixth-street be vacated by noon on the 27th inst., owing to the prevalence of small-pox on the premises, there having been nine persons removed from the house suffering from small-pox, and three other cases distinctly traced to these. After being vacated the building will be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board at their last meeting, directing him to make inquiry as to the cases of small-pox received at the Small-pox Hospital from places other than the City of New-York, Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, yesterday presented a report, from which it appears that during the year 1871, 532 cases of small-pox were received from other sources than New-York City and Quarantine. Of these, 527 were received from Ward's, Hart's and other islands. Of the remaining five, two came from Newark, two from Passaic and one from Brooklyn. These latter cases did not enter the hospital direct from places beyond the City, but either visited the Central Office, in Third-avenue, or were found in some public place in the early stages of the disease. The report was also accompanied by the following statistics, furnished by Dr. A. E. MACDONALD, chief of staff of the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, for the year 1871: Admissions—1,334 males, 1,164 females; 1,097 native, 1,401 foreign. Deaths—321 males, 212 females; 303 native, 230 foreign. Remaining Jan. 1, 1871, 28; admitted during 1871, 2,498. Total treated 1871, 2,526. Percentage of deaths to patients treated for the year, 21.1. Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1872, 75 native, 97 foreign; 97 males, 75 females.

The report states that during the year the disease has been specially virulent.

The Sanitary Committee submitted the following report:

The vaccinating corps have visited 13,263 families, and performed 9,867 vaccinations, of which 894 were primary, and 8,973 secondary. During the past week the vaccinators have met with far less opposition to vaccination than at any previous time for a year past. In consequence, the total number of vaccinations has largely increased for the week. Special attention is also called to the fact of so large a number of primary vaccinations performed during the week, showing to what extent this important measure had been neglected among children.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Jan. 13 and 20, 1872:

	Fevers. Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Measles.	Diph-theria.	Small-pox.
Jan. 13..	1	5	83	11	18	83
Jan. 20..	0	0	73	14	11	78

Dr. CHARLES P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 477 deaths, being 2 less than for the previous week, and 57 less than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 131 deaths; constitutional, 98; local, 183; developmental, 32, and violent causes 33. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 20 to 25, and those of whooping cough from 14 to 19. The mortality of measles diminished from 5 to 0; that of scarlatina from 29 to 20; that of diphtheria and croup together from 22 to 18; that of typhoid fever from 6 to 0, and that of diarrheal affections from 24 to 23. Typhus fever caused 1 death, the same as in the preceding week. Two deaths were ascribed to spotted fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis. The deaths from phthisis-pulmonalis amounted to 71, against the same number in the previous week.

Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Corps of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, &c.: Sheep, 72; hogs, 26; veal, carcass, 1; veal, bob, 39; poultry, 1,361 pounds, and meat, cut, 50 pounds.

The sanitary condition of the slaughter-houses of the City is good, with the exception of that of THOMAS LOUGHRAN, north side of Forty-seventh-street, east of First-avenue, and that of HENRY EISNER, north side of Forty-seventh-street, east of First-avenue. In these two cases the parties have been notified to clean their premises.

Burglars in Warren-Street—Arrest of the Thieves and the Recovery of the Property.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. J. C. KINNER, who was formerly a member of the Police force, while passing through Canal-street, was attracted by the suspicious movements of two men, who each carried two well-filled leather traveling valises. He followed these men, and saw them enter the large tenement-house, No. 161 Varick-street. KINNER at once hurried to the residence of Detective FARLEY, of the Central Office, who at once accompanied him to the Varick-street tenement-house. Learning that there were no less than eight persons living on the second floor, they procured the assistance of two patrolmen of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and made a raid on the room in which the men were known to have taken refuge. On forcing open the door, they found in the room the two men who had been previously watched by Mr. KINNER, and who were caught in the act of counting over several packages of pocket-knives. The men were secured and the room was searched, which resulted in unearthing 250 dozen pocket-knives. The house was then searched, and a quantity of burglars' tools was found and taken possession of by the Police. The prisoners and the property were taken to the Detective Office, where they gave their names as GEO. BRAMER and JACOB WILLIAMS. BRAMER has been previously known to the Police as Walter Moffatt. The goods found in their possession were identified by Messrs. FREIDMANN & LAUTERJUNG, hardware merchants, of No. 14 Warren-street, and are valued at $1,250. Their store had been visited by burglars on Tuesday night, and the goods referred to above carried off. The prisoners are locked up at Police Head-quarters for the present.

A Hartford Burglary.

WM. KENNEY, a young man, was arrested yesterday morning by Capt. MCDERMOTT and Detective DUNN, of the Eighth Precinct, on a requisition from Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut. KENNY stands charged with having on the night of Oct. 22 forced an entrance into the residence of Mr. A. B. GILLETTE, in Hartford, and carried away from the house $1,200 worth of wearing apparel and silver-ware. He was delivered to an officer from Hartford, who took him back to that city yesterday afternoon for trial.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In the real estate line, business was dull yesterday, Jan. 24, at the Exchange, as all the auctions announced to take place were postponed, as follows: Sale of eight lots on Ninth-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, adjourned until to-day; sale of house and lot on One Hundred and Ninth-street, by E. H. LUDLOW, adjourned until Feb. 1, and sale of a house and lot on Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, by B. P. FAIRCHILD, adjourned until Feb. 7. In Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, sold a three-story frame house and lot—the latter 25 by 100—located on the east side of Carlton-avenue, 252 feet south of Park-avenue, and known as No. 82, for $4,000. Nothing further worthy of note occurred during the day, the market being generally quiet. Today at the Exchange should be one of activity, as quite an extensive lot of principally improved real estate will be offered at auction by different auctioneers.

At the stock sale conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, yesterday, the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted: 70 shares North River Insurance Company, par value $25 each, sold at 117 per cent.; 80 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, sold at 110½; 250 shares Citizens' Insurance Company, $20 each, at 131; 13 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $30 each, at 96; 100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, at 144; 10 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, at 154; 40 shares People's Bank, $25 each, at 143¾; 200 shares Citizens' Bank, $25 each, at 142; 10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100 each, at 167; $2,500 Citizens' Insurance Company Scrip of 1870 at 70; $18,000 United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, issue January, 1870, under act March 3, 1864, payable 1874–1904, interest payable 1st March and September, one of $10,000, one of $5,000, and three of $1,000 each, sold at 109¾; $29,500 United States six per cent. registered bonds, issue January, 1870, act of March 3, 1863, payable 1870–1885, interest January and July, two of $10,000 each, one of $5,000, four of $1,000 each, and one of $500, sold at 110; 100 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 150; 40 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 86; 34 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, at 117; 6 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, $100 each, at 112; 40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at 190; 50 shares Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each, at 176; $255 Long Island Fire Insurance Company Scrip, $230 of 1870 and $25 of 1871, at 59; 20 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, $100 each, at 110; 65 shares People's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, at par; 150 shares People's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, at 99½; 70 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, at from 125½ to 128; 50 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, at from 137¼ to 137½; 100 shares Bull's Head Bank, $25 each, at 180; 100 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, at 158; 20 shares Market National Bank, $100 each, at 129; 34 shares Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, at 19; 101 shares Phenix National Bank $20 each, at 102; 5 shares Bowery National Bank, $100 each, at 170; 25 shares Guardian Life Insurance Company, $100 each, at 150, and 20 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, sold at 223¾ per cent.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., office No. 7 Pine-st.; or, branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square:)

4th-st.—3-story brick.	
12th-st.—3-story brick, 5th and 6th avs.	$21,000
14th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 7th and 8th avs.	35,000
18th-st.—4-story brick, 5th and 6th avs.	35,000
19th-st.—3-story brick, 6th and 7th avs.	12,500
21st-st.—3-story brick, 8th and 9th avs.	15,000
28th-st.—5-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	55,000
30th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 4th and Madison-avs.	28,000
31st-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and Madison-avs.	30,000
37th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	33,000
39th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 7th and 8th avs.	23,000
44th-st.—3-story brown-stone, 6th and 7th avs.	24,000
46th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	38,000
49th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 6th and 7th avs.	32,000
52d-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	45,000
55th-st.—4-story brown-stone, 5th and 6th avs.	35,000
62d-st.—4-story brown-stone, 8th and 9th avs.	30,000
5th-av., corner house, extra width, Murray Hill.	
5th-av., near 47th-st., extra width.	

Also, business property on 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th avs. and Broadway.

"BUY YOURSELF A HOME."
WARD & OGDEN,
UNION-SQUARE,

Offer for sale, at reduced valuation, 500 HOUSES ranging from $6,000 to $200,000 each, desirably located, to which they invite your early attention. Particulars at OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

SELLING, RENTING, EXCHANGING.
SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.
HOUSES, WELL LOCATED.
FROM
$20,000 TO $800,000.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

SMALL HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Three-story and Mansard-roof brown-stone house, 41st-st., near Madison-av.; nearly new; built for and occupied by present owner; elegantly furnished; has every improvement; a most desirable establishment; having been occupied but a short time by a family of two persons. GRISWOLD & HURRY, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., a very handsome four-story brown-stone house, 20x56 feet; it was built in the best manner, has been recently overhauled, and is in perfect order; lot 100.5; possession at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

INWOOD—211TH-ST., NEW-YORK. FOR sale, the two-story and attic mansion, with modern improvements, heated, with gas and water throughout, and furnished suitable for a gentleman of taste. For permits to examine, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OWNERS HAVING HOUSES IN FIRST-class central locations, and desiring to sell or rent to responsible parties, will find it to their advantage to place their property upon our books. We have now applications for moderate-priced houses, below the Park. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FIFTH-AV.—SEVERAL LARGE FIRST-class houses at good values, 21 to 30 feet; from 40th to 80th sts.; also hardwood finish, 22 feet, in 74th-st., near 5th-av., $45,000 each.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

NINTH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story Philadelphia brick house, 17.6x56x93; first-class order; price $23,000 only, $8,000 cash; possession. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS. 5th-av. lots, for sale, including corners; also, on side streets, near avenue, this side of the park.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

$28,500.—A BARGAIN.—COLLEGE, leasehold, four story, high stoop; hard-wood finish, 22x55x100; principally furnished; good order; 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $325.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

GOOD THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20x65x100, $22,500; very good order; 24th-st., near Madison-square; good business location.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

FOUR-STORY BRICK TENEMENT-house, 19 feet front, in good location in Harlem, to exchange for farm in Westchester County or Connecticut.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., 64 W. 33D-ST.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a three-story brick house of extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING his Spring list of houses for sale and to let; also, vacant lots; and would be pleased to receive descriptions from owners wishing to sell or rent. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$24,000.—35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house, 20 feet wide, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., handsome full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, etc., etc. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

IRVING-PLACE, ABOVE 17TH-ST.—An extra-sized house, in good order, at a very reasonable figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st.; in size about 185x485 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x495 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 529 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM RIDGE, NEAR residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., the place now occupied by John F. Purdy, Esq., consisting of house with about twenty rooms, good carriage-house and stable, and five acres of ground, all in good order.

The place is in good condition, would require but little money to put it in thorough order, will be sold low, and seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond mortgage for a term. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE.—One of the finest dairy and stock-raising farms in Dutchess County, New-York, seventy-five miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad; 320 acres upland, yet nearly level, well watered, in the vicinity of Dutchess County Fair Grounds. Good farm-house, carriage and milk houses, and large barns, will sustain a dairy of fifty cows. Terms exceedingly low and easy. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE COTtages from $3,000 to $5,000; houses from $5,000 to $12,000; country-seats from $7,500 to $35,000. To rent, country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year, convenient to depot, on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, opposite depot.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick buildings, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 50 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten lots near the Riverside Park, situated on a wide street; will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars, apply to HENRY WIDMAYER, No. 202 Broadway, basement.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; places ranging from $7,000 to $50,000. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SUMMIT, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND to let in this desirable location; also, for sale, farms and villa sites.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Kuklux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and pituresque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn.; the house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam heater, billiard-room, with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations; fruit, shade, and in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place.

Absence of the family abroad for some time is the only cause for offering the place for rent.
GEO. A. HOYT.
Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company,
No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 33 and 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

$50 PER MONTH FOR AN ELEGANT French-roof house; eight rooms and cellar; hot and cold water, dumb-waiter, heater, &c. Call on E. B. HORTON, JR., No. 44 Cliff-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO CLOTHING MERCHANTS, FURNITURE Dealers, Piano-forte makers and others.
WARD & OGDEN,
offer to lease on favorable terms several very desirable buildings, for business purposes, fronting
UNION-SQUARE,
and on the adjacent streets in that neighborhood.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.; fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

A SPLENDID SET OF FOUR LOFTS, 25x85, in course of renovation, to lease, on Warren-st., from the 1st of February. Apply to JONATHAN MARSHALL, No. 247 Broadway.

SUPERIOR OFFICE TO RENT, CORner Wall-st. and Broadway. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

EXTRA LARGE HOUSE.—WANTED to lease, a first-class house containing thirty or more rooms; must be centrally located, above 23d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Being part of the estate of the late David Robins.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the following desirably located property:

Three lots n. s. 56th-st., 120 feet west Madison-av.
Five lots, north side 57th-st., 200 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 58th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, west side 4th-av., 102.2 feet north 76th-st.
Four lots, n. s. 76th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Four lots, s. s. 77th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Three lots, north side 84th-st., 125 feet east 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 109th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Two lots, south side 110th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Nineteen lots and gores fronting on the east side 10th-av., 106th, and 107th sts.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to
J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers-st.

Maps giving particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT AND FLETCHER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-STREET.—The valuable property known as No. 159 Front-st., comprising the entire front between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., being 51.10 feet front, 64.6 feet rear by 41.9 feet in depth. The building is four stories brick, occupied throughout as offices, and yields a large revenue. It is leased from the Watts estate, has 1,000 years to run from May, 1850, ground rent only $1,800 per annum, and taxes for entire term. Possession 1st May next.

Full particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, J. A. BEALL, Esq., referee:

The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 325; house has modern improvements, lot .6.8x98.8

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG.
GREAT ESTATE SALE.

Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots.

Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 5th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, at noon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT.
KANSAS BONDS
OF COFFEY COUNTY.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Court-house, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 6, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 213, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, for	200,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 250, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, for	167,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 53, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 328, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 290, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 22, 1901, for	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 399, (section 12,) laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 28, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1905, for	300,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	250,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 22, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paying
11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.
BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI,
(which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

QUEEN
(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States	$375,300
In hands of Trustees	230,000
Cash in Bank and other Assets	95,976
Total	$701,276

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Prest. Mechanics' Bank. WILLIAM H. MACY, Prest. Leather Manuf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEO. ADLARD.
Office, Park Bank Building,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

8 PER CENT. GOLD
Free of Government Tax.
Interest Payable Quarterly.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.
Jones & Schuyler.
NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

ALL TAXES PAID.
We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,
The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,
BANKERS, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE.—THE "FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, secured by land grants," issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, at 70 and accrued interest. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE
HOME SECURITIES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY.
Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Franc do. on Paris House.
Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 136, 203, 248, 311, 587, 595, 608, 612, 628, 639, 674, 690, 865, 869, 982, 978, 1,024, 1,059, 1,138, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,497, 1,601, 1,615, 1,652, 1,770, 1,832, 1,851, 1,930, 2,097, 2,209, 2,317, 2,320, 2,382, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.
JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST. LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, MARTIN BATES, JAMES M. MORRISON, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD.
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the "First Mortgage Convertible Bonds—secured by land grants"—issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY next, at 12 noon, to adopt measures to enforce payment of the over-due interest on said bonds.
J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

OFFICE OF BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend
OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 124 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	239,494

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, is payable Feb. 1.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 2½ P. M., and be reopened on Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. M. KINLAY, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York are hereby notified that a Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. has been declared, which will be payable on all approved claims, at Ocean National Bank, No. 229 Broadway, on and after the 25th inst.
H. R. HULBURD,
Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2 day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. By order
EDWARD DUNHAM, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to that date, inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst., inclusive.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened Feb. 2. WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSE AUCTION MART, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 East 13th-st.
MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, &C., EVER HELD IN THIS CITY,
being the entire stock of the Carriage Repository of
THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
next to Grace Church.
COMPRISING LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CHARIOTS, CLARENCES, COUPES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, VICTORIAS, BAROUCHES, BRETTS, PONY PHAETONS,
Also,
A LOT OF UNFINISHED WORK.
MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1872,
at 11 o'clock,
BY JOHNSTON AND VAN TASSELL.

The stock is all new and first-class and of the most fashionable build.

The attention of manufacturers and dealers is especially invited.

By order of JNO. W. BRITTON, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCtioneer, will sell on
FRIDAY,
the 26th day of January,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, commencing at No. 85 Duane-st., from that to the type foundry, corner Franklin and Centre sts., thence to No. 213 East 12th-st., all the property of the New-York Printing Company, consisting of a large and general assortment of printing presses, lithographic presses, stones and material, steam engines, boilers, machinery, safes, desks, &c., &c. Also, six years' lease of the buildings Nos. 205 to 213 East 12th-st., at a rental of $16,000 per annum. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
N. B.—Sale positive.

JOHN N. VEDDER, Auctioneer, many years with the late HENRY H. LEEDS, at No. 239 Pearl-st., corner John-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK:
Peremptory sale of elegant restaurant and bar fixtures, embracing a large and useful assortment of articles appertaining to a first-class business, all in good working order, together with liquors, wines, ales and cigars.

ALSO,
three or five years' lease from May 1, 1872, of the entire building. This sale offers a first-rate inducement to energetic men to enter into an established business.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 25, at 11½ o'clock, within Roberts' sales-room, No. 97 and 99 Water-st.:

The entire cargo bark *Azelia*, from Smyrna, consisting of Figs, in layers, drums, boxes, mats, hoods, bags, cartons, &c.

ALSO,
— Flat quarters finest Raisins.
At 12½ o'clock, at same place:
4,000 cases fresh Valencia Raisins.
1,228 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,395 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
344 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
2,341 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Northumbria*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 43 North River.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
MR. IVES' STATUARY, NO. 229 5TH-AV.

SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY—Comprising BUSTS, GROUPS, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. IVES, (Rome.) Now on exhibition, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., at No. 229 5th-av., second floor. To be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPELLER FANNY GARNER.—Public notice is hereby given that default having occurred in the conditions of a mortgage on the propeller or vessel called the FANNY GARNER, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1870, and heretofore duly assigned to me, I shall, under and by virtue of the powers contained in the said mortgage, sell at public auction on Thursday, the 25th day of January next at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the sales-room of the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, the whole of the said propeller or vessel FANNY GARNER, together with all the masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
JAMES BROWN,
Assignee of said mortgage.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 1872.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BARONN and BERNHARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK. No. 23 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. MCLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—CREAM BREAD.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The favor with which my "Cream Bread" has been received by the public has led to certain base imitations by unprincipled parties, who attempt to palm off upon grocers and families as genuine cream bread a very inferior article. I hereby inform consumers and all parties interested that the genuine article will be found on examination to have the letters A R and my name stamped into the bottom of every loaf. My trade-mark is secured in the United States Patent Office, in Washington, and I hereby warn bakers and dealers that I shall vigorously prosecute all infringers. JOHN F. KOHLER,
No. 229 West 12th-st.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than forty-five years has PROVED them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, and buy ONLY of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent.
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.
Post-office Box No. 1,029.

ADVERTISING.—NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 200 newspapers in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogues and estimates, or call at 18 Park-row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS TAKE NOTICE.—THOMAS MORRIS, No. 104 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will accept sealed proposals (till the 1st of February) for valuable information to law-abiding members of society everywhere. A liberal party will be dealt with.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN fine tools and machinery, and commanding a small capital, wishes to obtain an interest in some established manufacturing business where he can devote his time and energy to its advancement; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. A. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED AS cashier, &c.; traveling business; $3,000 weekly profits sure; no possible risk; it shows for itself; investment well secured. Apply at No. 315 6th-av., upstairs.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—A VALUable brewery, in Brooklyn, with all the machinery in running order. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—BY two young men of ten years' experience in Wall-street. Address with true name, W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE DIRECTORS of the Trenton Banking Company will pay a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery of the Trenton Bank, on the 21st inst., or half of said sum for any one of them, and if more than two persons be convicted of said robbery, then such additional sum as will make the reward equal to $2,000 for each person so convicted. PHIL. DICKINSON, President.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC	Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC	March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

STEAMER ST. DAVID,
Will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 27,
From Pier No. 13 North River.
Cabins, $65. Steerage, $28.
Apply at Anchor Line Office,
No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 15, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray........Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan........Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman........Feb. 29, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Mar. 7, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Jan. 25.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.

Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.

For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier....................Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh....................Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. Van Sice, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,), Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, March 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and sew on the machine; can furnish a machine if requ red. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 90, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' OR NURSE and seamstress' situation by a competent American young woman; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a Protestant young woman; competent waitress or chamber-maid and experienced nurse for young or growing children, and sewing; country or City; best City and country testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, PROTEST-ants, situations together in one house, one as cook and the other as nurse, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; first-class references. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able, competent woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent City references; none need apply except best private families. Call or address No. 568 7th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITU-ation by a Scotch Protestant; very respectable; meats, game, soups, bone, lard, pastry, jellies, creams, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant young widow, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing; is a good, plain sewer; can embroider; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 721 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; would be willing to do light chamber-work and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTEST-ant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would like to do plain sewing and assist with children; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to a boarding-house; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; understands fluting and doing up of fine muslins, &c.; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; is capable and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant German woman; understands French, English and German cooking; good City reference. Apply at No. 106 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good City reference, if required. May be seen for one day at No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is economical and neat; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.—AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 138 West 11-st., corner 6th-av., a large number of superior servants constantly on hand; Scotch, Irish, English, German, &c.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, waiters and coachmen constantly on hand. Apply at West-side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH governess; gives all the necessary rudiments to young or grown children. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family, or chamber-work and waiting; City or country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

ALL PARTIES WANTING RELIA-BLE help, either Protestant or Catholic, in any capacity, can be suited promptly at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 219 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook, where no washing is to be done; has good references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERI-can girl of eighteen years, to assist in house-work in some respectable family; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 Chrystie-st., over the tailor-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress; cuts, fits and makes children's dresses; prepares grown children. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to go out in families by the week; is a competent dress-maker. Call or address No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address No. 781 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer or general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERI-can young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE HAIR-dresser, engagements to go out by the day or week in a private family; terms moderate. Call or address No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent person as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 4 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT DRESS-MAK-er, engagements by the day or week in private families; an excellent operator. Call or address No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making, embroidering, &c. Address No. 31 North Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook with the best of City references. Call or address 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS girl as nurse in a private family; good references. Address F. M., No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing to do at home. Apply at No. 239 West 33d-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able Protestant woman, as first-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; in the City or country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCEL-lent plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown-up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st.

S. & E. V. ODELL

supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able woman as a good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 293 1st-av., one door from 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing; first-class City references. Call at No. 527 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL A SITUA-tion as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; good cook and good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 West 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; would do plain cooking in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work in a small family. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands making bread and cake, &c.; would assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands baking. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant woman as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent City references. Call at No. 656 2d-av., near 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant girl, a situation as laundress. Call at No. 585 1st-av., between 33d and 34th-sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can do plain gardening, milking, and the general work about the place; is of temperate habits, willing, and not afraid to work; best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman or coachman and groom in a private family, City or country; honest, sober careful driver; nearly nine years' recommendation from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 4 West 44th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, (single,) experienced in care and treatment of horses; understands training and breaking young horses to saddle or harness; good groom; steady City driver; unexceptionable references. Address E. L., No. 37 Union-square, care of Mr. Nelson.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, or as groom and footman, by a first-class young man, single; competent and obliging; city or country; good City reference. Address O. C., private stable, No. 147 West 38th-st., for four days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, a situation as waiter in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Corwin & Co.'s, corner 36th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-ant man as waiter; most excellent references; understands his business well. Address SITUATION, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, and 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as a first-class waiter for hotel or restaurant, or as an assistant bar-tender; can furnish good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as valet or gentleman's companion; no objection to traveling; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; can drive four or six in hand; best City reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH man cook; thoroughly understands his business; is first-class in every respect; has excellent references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPE-tent colored man, a situation as first-class waiter; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 145 West 32d-st.

TO AGRICULTURAL GENTLEMEN.—WANTED—By a Scotchman and Englishman, situations as farmers; Scotchman married, Englishman single; wife first-rate butter-maker, and can attend to poultry; both men have had large experience in farming in the old country, also a good deal in this, and both can furnish the best of recommendations. Apply personally or by letter to W. B., No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married, three in family, youngest eight years old, fifteen years' experience in this country; recommended as a practical landscape, fruit, flour and vegetable gardener. Address D. McCAUGHREY, No. 45 Bruen-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best City references. Call or address J. D., No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (GER-man Protestants,) situations in a first-class private family, the man as waiter, his wife as first-class cook; both understand their business thoroughly and are well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant man; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, J. B., No. 896 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey, for the best selling Shuttle Sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. H. NEWTON & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American or German youth, about sixteen years old; must write well, be quick at figures, and reside in New-York City. Address, in own handwriting, C. C. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man who writes a good hand, and who is quick and careful at figures; a few months' counting-room experience would be an advantage. Address Post-office Box No. 4,139.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMI-ly, a Protestant woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply to Mr. HEATH, Room 47 Bible House, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH PROT-estant woman as child's nurse, willing to go into the country; best references required. Apply at 4 P. M., at Room No. 22, No. 59 Wall-st.

WANTED.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to take care of children and for upstairs work. Apply at No. 318 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; must bring personal City reference. Apply from 10 to 2 at No. 117 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of children, and to do the washing of a private family. Call at No. 77 Centre-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, best varieties, cheapest in City. Send for designs.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MEMBERS OF I. O. B. B. DR'OT NO. 1.—You are notified that a general meeting of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to elect officers and trustees for the ensuing year, receive the finance report, and transact other business. Amendments to by-laws will come up for action. By order of the President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PONY IN the United States, 13½ hands, jet black, six years old, warranted sound and kind, safe for lady or child to ride or drive; also, phaeton and harness; sold only for want of use. Apply at private stables, No. 161 East 28th-st.

A.—HANDSOME CLARENCE; ONE very light coupé; one with C. springs; one six-seat rockaway, and one phaeton, all used by a private family, and nearly new; best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE HORSES; FAST mare, can trot 2:32; splendid riding or driving; thoroughbred, handsome pony for a lady to drive; one dapple-gray, at No. 9 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROAD-way and 25th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; house first-class; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, two rooms, (hot and cold water, gas, &c.,) very reasonable, to gentlemen only. No. 62 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 210 EAST 33D-ST.—LARGE ALcove rooms; second story, front and hall room; third floor, nicely furnished; good table; modern improvements; few boarders; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR and two bedrooms, second floor, with superior board or private table; first-class private house. No. 400 West 23d-st. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three gentlemen can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th-st.; small family of adults; references.

NO. 352 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 40th-st.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; also, one or two other rooms to let with partial board.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly and freshly furnished suite of rooms, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 24th-st. will rent, with board, at a moderate price, a handsome room; southern exposure, water, gas and fire.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square.—Two large communicating rooms on second floor, with first-class board; suitable for a family; references required.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A large pleasant room at $18 per week, or three at $25, with good board, in a small New-England family, No. 44 West 26th-st.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSE-KEEPING—Front parlor and bedroom, or two if required. No. 509 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., over boot-store.

NO. 150 WEST 22D-ST.—A COMFORTAbly-furnished square room, southern exposure, with board, in a family of seven young people. Price $10. References exchanged.

NO. 250 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

ONE SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT room and two hall bed-rooms, with good board, in brown-stone front house, No. 106 East 25th-st., at reasonable rates; possession immediately.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 29 BOND-ST.—TO LET—A LARGE second-story front room, furnished; also smaller rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164,—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also, single rooms; baths on each floor; references.

NO. 12 WEST 27TH-ST.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished room for gentleman; breakfast if desired; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent, without board. No. 17 East 14th-st., near Delmonico's.

WEST 34TH-ST., NO. 325.—ELEGANT rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without private table; references required.

A FOURTH-STORY FRONT ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 39 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Park avs. Newly and elegantly furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

NO. 216 WEST 38TH-ST.—A LARGE sunny room, with closets, &c.; every convenience; house, table and location unexceptionable.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with board, desirable rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Elegant rooms, first and second floors, with superior board, low to first-class parties.

AT NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE—ROOMS handsomely furnished to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN; in a private family preferred, below 42d-st. Address, stating terms, &c., to NEW-HAMPSHIRE, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Jan. 20, 1872.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer *Chattanooga*, of 2,020 tons, new measurement.

The vessel will be sold as she lies sunk. Navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.

Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale; otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Jan. 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 21st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct; contract commencing March 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

FIFTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANOTHER GRAND HIT.
G. L. FOX'S RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY A GRAND SUCCESS.
PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.
FOX TWICE AS FUNNY AS EVER.

The great Cat Duet in the height of its popularity; the Martens' Russian Songs; the Wilson Brothers in the neatest and best gymnastic feats ever witnessed; the children, Venus and Adonis, in a new velocipede act; the frisky Carroll Children in astounding saltations and precocious prattlings; rare scenes of fairy beauty and novel ballet groupings.

Secure your seats early.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
BRILLIANT FEATS IN THE RING
By the LARGEST CIRCUS TROUPE in the world.
Fifth and last week of the mirth-provoking
MEDLEY OF ROMANCE AND FUN,
THE FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES,
with its quaint features and odd incidents, and which has proved a most unquestionable success.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
the best bareback equestrienne in the universe.
MR. CHARLES W. FISH,
confessedly the champion bareback rider.
THE WONDERFUL JEE BROTHERS,
And the MAMMOTH TROUPE of circus actors,
UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.

BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1872.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Former patrons will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GURDON CONKLING, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gurdon Conkling, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt under the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act will be had at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1872.

jan11-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL TRUJILLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Manuel Trujillo, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

j25-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Charles Brown, of the town of Fallsburgh, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja25-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, that all creditors of the estate of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, are required to appear before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by said Court, authorizing and empowering Jonas H. Goodman, assignee of said estate, to sell and assign a certain policy of insurance of the Hide and Leather Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., No. 2,192, and in the sum of $2,500, and all claims for loss thereunder, to Miles G. Morris, for the sum of $325, in cash.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 24, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk in said Court.
CHARLES C. PRENTISS, Attorney for assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS DILL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Lewis Dill, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 law building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja25-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMANN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, that all creditors of the estate of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, are required to appear before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by said Court, authorizing and empowering Jonas H. Goodman, assignee of said estate, to sell and assign a certain policy of insurance of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., No. 5,471, and in the sum of $2,500, and all claims for loss thereunder, to Miles G. Morris, for the sum of $325 in cash.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 24, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of said Court.
CHARLES C. PRENTISS, Attorney for assignee.

NO. 3,013.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MARSCHALL and GEORGE MITTAUER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, George Mittauer, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 23, A. D. 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja25-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John H. Tisdale, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN MACKENZIE, Assignee.

ja25-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. STRONG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Strong, of the town of Bloominggrove, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jan. 5, 1872. WM. J. TUTHILL, of Bloominggrove, N. Y., Assignee. ja11-law3wTh

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA.
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA..........Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO..........Business Manager
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy.

Subscription books open today at the stage-door of the Academy.

Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone,

MR. CHARLES SANTLEY,

who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.

Cherubini's new opera, THE WATER-CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and Magpie) and BALLO IN MASCHERA, (first time in English;) also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. More particulars shortly.

PROF. MULDER FABBRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, FRIDAY, JAN. 26,
(by general request and for the last time,)
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY, grand gala matinee at 2,
DON JUAN.
ANNA ELZER in her brilliant role of ZERLINA.
MONDAY—IVANHOE (The Templar and the Jewess.)
Seats at Schirmer's music-store and at the theatre.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

TODAY at 2 P. M. } LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD. Pauline Markham, Belle Howitt, and an efficient Burlesque Company, and TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

THIS Evening, at 8 o'clock. } Fourth appearance of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece, entitled, ON HAND. New scenery, costumes and appointments.

GRAND CONCERT

For the benefit of the GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, with the kind assistance of Mme. Ines Fabbri, Miss A. Elzer and Mr. I. Müller, of the German Opera; Miss Anna Mehlig, piano; Dr. L. Damrosch, violin; Mr. William Candidus, tenor; and the male chorus of the "Arion Society,"

AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, $1, at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where seats can be secured without charge.

ARION SOCIETY.—GRAND BAL MASQUE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1872.

Tickets admitting one gentleman and one lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3 each; applications will be received by F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; F. T. Frey, No. 50 Beaver-st.; E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.; C. W. Standart, No. 139 Broadway; J. Sattig, No. 200 Broadway; Hanft Bros., No. 695 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square; F. Spangenberg, No. 1,165 Broadway, and at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place; boxes can be secured at E. Krollpfeiffer's, No. 42 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros., No. 695 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY'S PAINTINGS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION.

Free exhibition will remain open at the Somerville Gallery day and evening, until TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, when the sale will commence.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DR. COLTON GIVES HIS FREE EXHIBItion of Laughing Gas for Ladies at the Cooper Institute THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN EUROPE

To acquire a perfect knowledge of the
FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

Messrs. HEDLER BROS'. ESTABLISHMENTS,
No. 24 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France,
and Amalienberg Castle, Baden-Baden, Germany.

Visitors to Europe are offered a comfortable home and the assistance of eminent professors from the French, English and German Universities.

TERMS—At the rate of 350 francs per month, board and separate bedroom included.

REFERENCES.

IN AMERICA.

L. P. Morton, Esq., banker, New-York.
Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.
Hon. Waldo Hutchins, New-York.
Rev. Dr. Robinson, New-York.

IN EUROPE.

His Excellency Mr. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiare des Etats Unis, Paris.
John Munroe, Esq., banker, Paris.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, London.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, England.
Prince Karageorgewitch, Belgrade.
Baron Guillaume de Lieven, A. D. C. to the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg.
Capt. Astafieff, Attaché to the Russian Embassy, Florence.

All letters to be addressed to Messrs. HEDLER BROS., No. 24 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

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School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRAD-FORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH YOUNG lady wishes a situation as institutrice in a private family not out of this City. Apply for reference and address to Rev. Dr. VERREN, No. 28 22d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in French, music or English, in return for a comfortable home; best of references. Address FRENCH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7½ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS, Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-SHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, in the real estate brokerage business, was dissolved Jan. 2, 1872, by mutual consent.

HUGH N. CAMP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872. M. A. J. LYNCH.

HUGH N. CAMP continues the business at No. 108 Broadway, assisted by NICHOLAS R. CONNOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
THRONGS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE in attendance
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
to witness the extraordinary acts of the
WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY,

whose performance, given in the most beautiful theatre in the world, famous for its capacity, elegance, comfort and conveniences, and in an arena placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting, excels anything of the kind ever seen in the United States.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Family circle, 30 cents; balcony, 50 cents; parquet circle, 75 cents; parquet and parquet balcony, $1; private boxes, holding four, $4; proscenium boxes, $10.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock,
Fifteenth Concert by Ninth Regiment Band,
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Last appearance in concert of
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
Herr CARL BERGMANN...........Musical Director

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE!!"
Twenty-first week.

Twenty-fifth MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

One hundred and fiftieth performance of "DIVORCE," SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Brilliant success of
Mr. MACKAYE
and
Miss GRISWOLD,
In their superb impersonations of
MONALDI and ROSALIA,
In the beautiful five-act play of MONALDI.
In active preparation a new society play entitled
MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
IN A SPLENDID BILL EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

LES BRIGANDS.

SATURDAY—ONLY BRIGANDS MATINEE.

DAN BRYANT'S. **23D-ST.**

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BAXTER HOP—COACH REGULATIONS.

NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS.—Coaches conveying company to the ball will approach from 3d-av. through 14th-st., and leave through Irving-place.

Coaches returning their company will form on 3d-av. south of 14th-st.

Coaches coming to seek for calls will form on 3d-av. north of 14th-st., and will have to pass inspection.

Fare to Harlem, $5; to 86th-st., $4; to 63d-st., $3; below 63d-st., $1 per head.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

LECTURES.

"THE COMING MAN TO BE A WOMAN."

ELDER FREDERICK W. EVANS, of the Shaker fraternity, Mount Lebanon, will deliver a lecture at the Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, on *The Great Needed Reforms of the Day*. Crowds of intelligent citizens are invited to hear him. Admission 25 cents.

"OUR GAS LIGHTS."

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of the School of Mines, will lecture, by request, on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, price 50 cents, can be obtained at the door on that evening.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the fifth Lecture and Exhibition for ladies, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 25. Admission free. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3.

DR. LORD'S

MATINEE LECTURES, 11½ O'CLOCK,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF MOSES ROTHSCHILD, an insolvent debtor, for the exemption of his person from arrest or imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of the fifth article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes.—To the creditors of the above-named Moses Rothschild: A petition having been presented to Hon. Frederick W. Loew, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, by Moses Rothschild, an insolvent debtor, praying that his estate may be assigned for the benefit of all his creditors, and that his person may thereafter be exempted from arrest or imprisonment by reason of any debts arising upon contract previously made, and that he may be discharged from his imprisonment. You will take notice that an order has been made by the said Hon. Frederick W. Loew, Judge of said Court, dated Jan. 13, 1872, requiring the creditors of the said insolvent debtor to appear before him at the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1872, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1872. MOSES ROTHSCHILD, Petitioner.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner.
ja18-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM SLOANE, John Sloane, Douglas Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell and Walter W. Law, plaintiffs, against H. I. KIMBALL, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest, from the 4th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs of this action.

OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-st.

Dated Dec. 11, 1871.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 9th day of January, 1872. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
ja11-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIET COVERT plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCIS COVERT, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 17th of October, 1871.

JAMES A. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and County of New-York on the 10th day of January, 1872.

JAMES A. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS LITTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DEAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, (Trustees under the will of James Dean, deceased,) FRANK DEAN and ALICE DEAN, defendants.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendants, Elizabeth Dean, Trustee, &c., Frank Dean and Alice Dean: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 103 Fulton-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1871.

G. S. and J. H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1872.

Yours, &c., G. S. and J. H. STITT,
ja25-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES against OCTAVIA A. PIERCE and Judah Pierce, her husband; John E. Benning, J. L. Blanchard, Charles W. Farnham and Jette Lœwenthal.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1871.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said office on the 15th day of August, 1871.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EMELIE MENARD, plaintiff, against ETIENE MENARD, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant Etiene Menard: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1872.

SAMUEL B. HIGENBOTAM,
ja18-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE WHARTON TRIAL ENDED

The Jury Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

Scenes in the Court-Room----Incidents Connected with the Trial.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 24.—At 10:10 o'clock, the Chief Judge was informed that the jury had agreed. The Court-room was soon filled by an eager crowd, but few ladies being present. At 10:20 o'clock Mrs. Wharton and her daughter, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Crawford Neilson, entered the Court-room. Mrs. Nugent and Miss Rosa Neilson were also present. Mrs. Wharton, her daughter and her friends appeared in good spirits, as the favorable character of the verdict was known to them. At 10:25 the Chief-Judge directed that the jury be brought in.

Previous to the entry of the Jury in the Court-room, Chief-Judge Miller admonished the audience that no manifestations of approval or disapproval would be permitted on the rendering of the verdict. After the Jury had arrived and taken their seats, for a few minutes a stillness and silence as solemn as ever witnessed at a deathbed scene pervaded the room. Mrs. Wharton was standing in the prisoner's box, with Mr. Crawford Neilson at her side, and by them stood Miss Nellie Wharton, with Mr. Thomas, one of the counsel. The oppressive silence was broken by the calling of the Jury by the Clerk, and their answering.

Col. Harwood, the clerk, then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

There was a nod of assent by the jurors.

Clerk—Who shall answer for you?

A Juror—Our foreman.

Mrs. Wharton was then directed to raise her right hand.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar. How say you, is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty?

The foreman, Franklin Deale, replied "not guilty."

As the foreman answered there was a slight manifestation of applause, which was instantly checked by the Court and bailiffs. Every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, who still stood calm, apparently unmoved, but through the heavy black crape vail tears could be seen streaming down her face, otherwise there was no sign of emotion. Miss Nellie Wharton wept and was deeply affected when Mrs. Wharton left the prisoner's box. Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Hagner, her counsel, each shook her hand with brief words of congratulation. Her friends present also took her hand, expressing gratification at the result of the trial.

It is understood that before agreeing the jury stood eight for acquittal and four were not fully determined on their verdict. It was first decided they would agree and not go in in a hurry. During the time they were out five ballots were taken, after which a verdict of not guilty was agreed to. From the commencement to the close of the trial the case has been conducted with marked ability, equally in the matter of evidence and of argument. The State has been represented by Attorney-General Syester and State Attorney Revel, who stand at the head of their profession as able and skillful attorneys, while the prisoner has been defended by gentlemen who have few superiors at the Bar. The Court was composed of Judge Miller, of the Court of Appeals of the State, and Chief Judge of this district, assisted by Judges Hayden and Hammond, three as able jurists as sit upon the bench of the State. In every respect the trial has been impartial and ably conducted. There was no charge to the jury by the Court, the Constitution of Maryland containing a provision that in criminal cases the jury shall be judges of law as well as the facts. Before the Court was adjourned, it was understood between the Court and counsel that the trial of Mrs. Wharton on an indictment for attempting to poison Van Ness, would come off at the regular term of the Court in April. Mr. Steele asked that the Court fix the bail for her appearance in that case with due consideration to the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton. The Court fixed the bail at $5,000 on Mrs. Wharton's personal recognizance, and $2,500 each of two securities. Mrs. Wharton then acknowledged her recognizance, and Mr. J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton became security in $2,500 each. The Court then adjourned. Mrs. Wharton left the room leaning on the arm of Mr. Steele. She will remain a few days in Annapolis at the house of a friend.

It is now one month two weeks and five days since Mrs. Wharton's trial began in Annapolis. She was arraigned in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County Dec. 4, 1871, having been indicted in Baltimore Aug. 14, 1871. Mrs. Wharton was detained under arrest in her own house, on the 10th of July last, and six days afterward, the Grand Jury having made a formal presentment, she was conveyed to the Baltimore City Jail, where she remained until the 1st of December last, when she was removed to the Annapolis jail. She has therefore been in duress over six months, though her imprisonment, owing to the devotion of her daughter and the consideration of her custodians, has been deprived of much of the dreary discomfort ordinarily experienced by persons under similar circumstances. Her trial has occupied forty-two days actually, in which time the theories of chemistry and medicine have been exhausted, as well as the law and the practitioners of all three of these learned professions. Over 100 witnesses have been examined for and against the accused, many of them from remote sections of the Union, including some of the most prominent army officers in the service of the Government, ladies and others. Probably a more exhaustive trial, a more tenacious defence, or vigorous prosecution, has never been witnessed in Maryland. It is estimated that the case cost the City of Baltimore fully $25,000. It will, it is understood, ruin the prisoner pecuniarily, for the charges she is at must be very great.

The Murderer of "Pet" Halsted.

George Botts, the murderer of "Pet" Halsted, will, almost beyond a doubt, suffer the penalty of the law to-morrow. The Legislature has declined to act upon the proposed new law so long as it could affect his case. The members think that since the Courts at which he was tried, the Court of Appeals and the Governor have refused to act in the matter, they would only stultify themselves by interfering. The only hope of the prisoner is now with Gov. Parker. Telegrams received at Newark yesterday were contradictory, some of them saying that the Governor had positively declined to act in the matter, and others that it was possible that a further reprieve might be granted. Yesterday the two married daughters of the prisoner visited him for the last time, and upon parting with him wept and threw their arms about him. Rev. Messrs. Fish, Leigfreid, Hughes and Weed yesterday called upon him, and he spent a large portion of the day in reading the Bible and in devotions.

The execution will take place in the main hallway of the jail. The scaffold has been once placed in position, posted and repaired, and will not be again put up in position until this evening.

The Broadway Concert-Saloons.

The raid of the Police upon the concert-saloons has had the effect of rendering the business extremely dull for the present. Last evening the different haunts along Broadway were comparatively deserted. The women were at work in a few of the saloons, but in the majority of cases the attendance was performed by boys, while a few of the "pretty waiter girls" sat around in their street costumes, with their hats on. The "Canterbury" and "Oriental" still kept up their display of lights, and the music was heard as usual, but otherwise very little was going on, and the bars did a very slim business. The raid has had the effect of increasing the numbers of the poor creatures to be found upon the streets. The keepers all say that they will reopen business as usual very soon.

Mayor Hall and the Union Club.

The Union Club has returned to Mayor Hall the flippant letter resigning his membership, which was lately published by his procurement. The Mayor ingeniously manages in this letter to make up a record very favorable to himself, and this the Club authorities are not disposed to allow. He has been notified that if he chooses to resign in plain English, without circumlocution, he may do so, otherwise he will be expelled.

Fire in Trenton.

The private Summer residence of Gen. Cadwallader, on the banks of the Delaware, at Trenton, was burned yesterday morning, and is supposed to have been robbed and set on fire, as the building was not occupied, and on entering it the firemen found the furniture and other contents of the building thrown about in the greatest confusion. The family were at their Winter residence in Philadelphia. The loss is about $18,000, two-thirds of which is on furniture. The building was a revolutionary landmark, having been built by Gen. Cadwallader, of the Continental Army, at whose residence Gen. Washington and other leading men of that time were frequently entertained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Water Board Controversy—Reply of Mr. William Beard.

The following are extracts from a response made by Mr. William Beard to the communications of the Chief Engineer and the contractors for the new reservoir:

"The answer to all the criticisms on my prices for the work is simple and conclusive. I am willing to stand by my proposal and abundantly able to do it. I am a competent judge of what is to be done and what it is worth, and have made my estimate after a careful examination of the plans in the office and the work on the ground. The flippant offer of Mr. Kingsley to give me the excavation at thirty-five cents a yard, was only made to be rejected. I do not take sub-contracts. But if the Water Board or the city will award me this contract at my figures, I will assume all the conditions and specifications which now bind him, except, of course, the blackmail payments. As to the project of this reservoir, I cannot give it any approval. It is uncalled for, injudicious in its details, and needlessly expensive. If any deficiency really existed, an engine could be established in connection with Smith's pond, which has a very large outlet, at the cost of two years' interest of the sum they propose to expend, and another year's interest invested would amply pay for running it, so as to take care of the Summer demands for many years to come. The Water Board have not left themselves a leg to stand upon, either as to the propriety of the manner in which they have let this contract, or the propriety of the plan itself. Mr. McAlpine, when called in, emphatically rejected the plan of a single high reservoir, 26½ feet above tide, which is now adopted, and insisted on a subdivision into three reservoirs, while he added a foot-note to his report condemning the whole idea of such storage. He knew, with the other engineers on this work, by experiment and study, the objections to be encountered; and, with an impending Water Board debt of over $10,000,000 over us, this is no time now for owners of real estate in Brooklyn to sanction the outlay of a single unnecessary or doubtful dollar."

Brief Notes.

The house of Owen McGee, in Carroll-street, near Clinton, was robbed, last evening, of clothing to the amount of $250.

Rodney Backus, formerly Deputy Auditor under James O'Brien, fell off a piazza at the house of a friend in Third-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, on Tuesday night, and was killed.

Hon. Thomas Kinsella has addressed a letter to Messrs. Adams and Dunkly and Dr. Cochran respecting the appointment of a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point. He asks them to examine candidates for the position and to report the result to him.

The Jeffersonian Democratic General Committee held a meeting last evening, and resolved to make their head-quarters at No. 393 Fulton-street. This Association is gaining strength daily, and will soon be a formidable rival to the General Committee which "Boss" McLaughlin runs.

Health Officer Cochran gave a permit a few days ago for the transfer of some rags from New-York to Brooklyn. Yesterday he learned that the rags had been brought over on one of the Union ferry-boats, and he therefore caused them to be seized, and they are now lying at the foot of Baltic-street.

The jewelry store of James McMurray, No. 329 Fulton-street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of silver-ware valued at $3,500. Entrance was effected by opening the basement door with a false key. Isaac Jones and Edward Wilds were arrested late last evening on suspicion of having been engaged in the burglary. The former was arrested in Bond-street, and the latter in New-York. One of the parties sent a trunk to No. 97 Fulton-street yesterday morning, and the trunk has been seized. It is supposed to contain a part of the silver-ware stolen from the store.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

A Meeting of Depositors—Full Report of the Committee of Investigation—Fraudulent Loans and Fictitious Names.

A crowded meeting of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank was held on Tuesday night, in Greenwich-street, with Police Justice Hogan in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of a committee of five appointed to investigate the state in which the business of the institution had been conducted, and to inquire into the acts of the officials. Mr. Hogan prefaced the reading of the report by a few remarks, affirming the difficulty under which the Committee labored in obtaining facts and figures, and at the same time giving testimony to the high character of Mr. Knapp, the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court. The speaker then proceeded to read the following report:

Your Committee find that there is due to depositors $445,000. Claims exist against the bank for the sum of $5,000. Examined securities held by said bank, and find bonds and mortgages which represent the sum of $174,379 50. Call loans, the sum of $249,306 69, for which the bank holds the paper of borrowers. Out of this amount the undersigned believes that $137,700 of it is bad and worthless, which will leave as good the sum of $111,606 69. Overdrafts, the sum of $8,000, of which the sum of $3,000 is bad and uncollectable, leaving $5,000 as good in the overdrafts. City stock, the sum of $2,000, although the bank records show that there should be the sum of $2,700 in City bonds. The Secretary of the bank, Reeves E. Selmes, has given to the receiver of the bank a deed of property which was purchased for the sum of $169,000, upon which there are mortgages of $103,000, leaving about $65,000 to be applied to the bank's assets. This statement shows a deficit of $92,013 81. Among the loans appears the sum of $48,000 charged against the Avenue C Railroad, for which amount the bank holds the paper of the Railroad Company. The Company, however, disputes the claim. The Guardian Savings Bank also claims that the Bowling-green Bank owes them the sum of $58,000 and interest, being amount drawn by the Secretary, Reeves E. Selmes, on his checks, which checks are held by the Guardian Bank against the Bowling-green Bank. If the Avenue C Railroad Company do not pay the amount charged to be due from them, the deficit will be increased by the sum of $48,000; and if the claim of the Guardian Savings Bank must be paid, it will be further increased by the sum of $58,000 and interest, making a total deficit of $198,013 01.

The undersigned further reports that among the call loans appears the names of persons, credited with large amounts, whom the receiver or your Committee have been unable to find. Your Committee believes that such loans purporting to have been made are fraudulent and that the names are fictitious.

E. T. HOGAN.

Mr. Hogan further said he had that day discovered that the Secretary, Reeves E. Selmes, had carried off the vouchers, and if he did not return them in a few days criminal proceedings would be taken against him.

A very heated discussion then took place. Many of the depositors demanded from the Chairman the names of the officers of the bank who had swindled them out of their money, and cries of "hang them," "lynch them," and others of a similar nature were heard. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed against the receiver, Mr. Knapp. It was with difficulty that Mr. Hogan could obtain a hearing, to inform the assembly that it was no part of Mr. Knapp's duty to prosecute the officers of the bank, but to endeavor to draw in the assets and make a payment to depositors as soon as possible.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Committee to prevent the bank being thrown into bankruptcy.

Mr. Fox, a former trustee, who had assisted the Committee in their investigations, was called upon to address the meeting. He said that he had taken no active part in the management of the bank for nearly two years. In August last, previous to his sailing for Europe, he had called upon Mr. Roche, the director, and Mr. "Hank" Smith, and was informed by them that the bank was in a flourishing condition, and that they had $70,000 lying idle which they proposed to invest at seven per cent., so that they might pay the depositors' interest of six per cent., without having to use their own money. He said also that they had made away with $28,000 on pretended securities, not one of which had ever appeared in the bank. These men, he had learned, were criminally liable for the frauds perpetrated, and suit had that day been commenced against the Avenue C Railroad Company. After all the inquiries he had made, he was able to say that the depositors would probably all be paid fifty cents on the dollar.

A resolution was then carried discharging the old Committee of five, and appointing a Committe of four, consisting of Messrs. Hogan, Philip Canton, Sullivan and Fox. Another resolution was then passed, authorizing these gentlemen to engage counsel—first, to prevent the institution being thrown into bankruptcy; second, to institute criminal proceedings against the officers of the bank, and to report progress at the next meeting of the depositors. The meeting, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the report, adjourned.

Heavy Robbery in the Sleeping-Cars of a Washington Train—Senators and Congressmen the Victims.

The passenger express train which left New-York on the night of the 22d inst., at 9½ P. M., for Washington, was robbed at some hour of the night of a quantity of jewelry, valued in all at over $2,000. The circumstances of the affair are supposed to be these: On the train were several Senators and members of Congress, returning to the capital. These with the other passengers retired to their births in the sleeping cars, of which there were three, at the usual hour, about 10½, putting their watches and other valuables under the pillows. After the train left Havre de Grace, it is supposed, some skillful thief "went through" the whole three sleeping-cars, and made a clean sweep of every article worth the taking which he could find under the pillows of the sleepers. The robbery was not discovered till the train reached Washington, at 6½ A. M., when the passengers turned out to dress. The case is one which calls for and will probably receive a thorough investigation.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Evening Session—Mr. Thompson, the Weigher, on the Stand—The General Order Business Again.

[The report of the morning session will be found on the second page.]

At the evening session the first witness was James M. Thompson, the weigher, who in a very vigorous and decided manner denied the charges made against him by Mr. Greeley, Gen. Palmer, and the discharged laborers who testified against him. He was followed by Mr. Gale, a merchant, who testified against the General Order system, repeating, like so many others, the testimony he gave before Senator Patterson's Committee a year ago. Peter Rafferty then complained that at a Custom-house sale of unclaimed goods, he brought several boxes, which, on opening, turned out to contain nothing or mere rubbish, among other things a box said to contain tea, "turned out," he said, "tea-totally empty."

THE EVIDENCE.

The Committee resumed its sittings at 7½. A communication was read from the agent of the Cunard line inviting the Committee to visit the docks and warehouses of the Company; and another from Mr. Cornell, denying the statement of Mr. Bloomfield in relation to the bribing of an inspector named Wood, there being no inspector of that name in the service. After some discussion between the members of the Committee, James M. Thompson was placed on the stand.

C. W. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

By Mr. Buckingham—I am a weigher in the Customs, and have been for a year past. I was present at the unloading of the British ship *Vesta*. None of the goods of her cargo were sent away without weighing, with the exception of some barrels of soda-ash and bleaching-powders. We do not always weigh those. We have a man named Moore in the office. His duties are various. He is sometimes occupied six, eight, or ten hours a day. We never pay him more than forty cents per hour; I know of no time when he has been away and drawn his pay, and he could not have done it without my knowledge. I know something of the primary election in the Twenty-first Assembly District; I did not force my men to vote in any one way there; I only asked them to support the ticket headed by William Haw, Jr. The election was a perfectly fair one, peaceable and quiet; there was no club law, nor was any one excluded from the room so far as I saw.

By Mr. Pratt—I was present only part of the time the *Vesta* was unloaded. The weight of the barrels of soda-ash which were not weighed was taken from the head of the barrel. I had only two men at the time, through the insubordination of the men who ought to have been working under my foreman. The longshoremen will not work for a United States weigher, for they only get an hour or two's work from him, and lose better chances elsewhere. There were on the *Vesta* 428 casks of chemicals, and of these fifty or sixty were passed unweighed, through the insubordination mentioned. I never pay men for more time than they actually work. I have never divided my gang with the City weigher and charged the Government for all of them, and I have never paid Harbor Masters to put vessels in our hands.

Q.—Have you known gambling to be carried on in your office? A.—There has never been any gambling there that I know of; I never made an assessment on my men for political purposes; I have asked them to contribute to support the party that gave them bread, and I hold it almost a religious duty to do so; I never knew them go to a primary meeting armed with clubs; I know Mr. Palmer, once Deputy Appraiser.

Mr. Pratt here read a statement of Mr. Palmer, alleging that Mr. Thompson had once told him he (Palmer) had one of the best places in New-York, because he could make any amount of money by allowance to merchants for damages; and offering to collect the moneys so obtained and share them with Palmer.

Q.—What are the facts in relation to that? A.—I solemnly swear, in the presence of my God and these witnesses, that I never made such a proposition to Mr. Palmer in my life—his statement is totally false in every particular.

Some applause followed this declaration of the witness. Senator Buckingham said if such a manifestation were repeated he should at once order the room to be cleared.

Q.—What did Mr. Palmer say to you in reference to your request that two men in his employ should be retained? A.—He told me to give myself no uneasiness, that the men should be retained, and they were retained. I was appointed Harbor-Master by Gov. Fenton at the solicitation of State Senator William Laimbeer, Jr.; I noticed Mr. Greeley's testimony in relation to Fenton men in the Custom-house being obliged to pretend they were Conkling men to keep their places; Mr. Greeley has made a great mistake in saying I was active with Mr. Fenton's friends after 1870; I was appointed in the Custom-house in the beginning of 1871, at the request of George Opdyke. When the troubles broke out between Mr. Fenton and Mr. Conkling I considered it my duty to adhere to Gen. Grant as the real head of the Republican Party, and, with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Opdyke, and other gentlemen, I did so. Mr. Greeley makes a mistake in saying I still act with Mr. Fenton's friends. I have cut loose from the so-called Fenton men since 1870.

The witness desired to submit the following receipt, which he said would effectually answer the charge made by one James Elliot against him. The receipt reads as follows:

Received, New-York, Dec. 12, 1871, from Mr. James M. Thompson, $27 50, making a total of three hundred and seven (307) dollars, being the amount collected by him as a member of the Finance Committee of the Twenty-first District Republican Association.

S. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.

He also submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Association, showing that on the report of the Finance Committee appear the names of James Riley, James Elliott, and Patrick Callahan, as having each subscribed $5, which was duly accounted for by the Chairman of the Committee.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE G. GALE.

George G. Gale, dealer in silks, &c., was the next witness.

By Mr. Casserly—I have had some experience in the General Order business. I don't think the way in which the thing is fixed now is as good as the old. I have had an experience of some seven or eight years. The present rates are much higher than the old ones. We get our goods from the Hamburg and Bremen lines. Under the old system we used to get our goods for seventy-five cents and $1 per package; now we have to pay as high as $1 50 per package. I was insulted once about a small parcel. I went to get it at the store in Washington-street, of Leet & Stocking; they wanted me to pay twelve shillings, and I refused. I took the bill to Mr. Sherry and on my remonstrance, he struck off twenty-five cents; I went back to the store, and the young clerk insultingly refused to make the deduction. There was a petition got up among the merchants to have some change made in the General Order system, and I called on Mr. Grinnell with it, but there was nothing came of it; the ultimate result of our interview was, that Mr. Grinnell said that he must protect his party. The petition was sent on to Washington, and I heard Secretary Boutwell wrote to Mr. Grinnell, saying that the changes asked for must be made, but they were not. I know nothing of a similar letter from the Secretary to Mr. Murphy. We have never had a loss at General Order store since 1867. I think we should have forty-eight hours to get our permits after the arrival of the vessel is announced. I have always found that the General Order goods are invariably taken away from the dock first. When the store was once in Hoboken nothing of the sort occurred, and altogether I much prefer the old system. The goods ought to be removed in this order: First, the public store; second, the warehouse; and then the General Order; but from my observation, this order is reversed.

By Senator Howe—When the General Order system was carried on over the other side of the river, there was no additional expense, nor were our goods ever detained at Hoboken. I understand that Secretary Boutwell advised Mr. Grinnell to transfer the stores from this side of the river to the other side. A vessel may be coming up the stream and the Custom-house officials immediately enters her under General Order several hours before she touches the dock. I understand the moment a vessel touches the dock, even if it is at night, she is placed under General Order. Our invoices, as a general rule, come with the vessel. If I had my permit before she touched the dock, I should not be permitted to go aboard.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALES.

Mr. Peter Rafferty, of No. 77 Henry-street, testified concerning Custom-house sales of unclaimed and stolen property.

By Senator Casserly—I have had a great deal to do with Custom-house auction sales. In August, 1860, I attended a sale and bought several lots, among them a box said to contain English prints. I paid $11 50 for it. When I opened it at my residence I found there was nothing in it but straw. Among other lots was a chest said to contain tea, but it was *tea*-totally empty. [Laughter.] As soon as I found that I had been swindled, I made an effort to see the Collector. Failing to do so, I sued him for damages in the Marine Court, but the case was shortly afterward moved to the United States Court, where it is now pending. I have never purchased any goods at any other Custom-house sale. [Laughter.]

By Senator Pratt—I saw the catalogue some days before the sale. I read the conditions of the sale. I read that part of it which says "no allowance will be made for any discrepancy," but as it was the last place I then expected to find a fraud, I did not think much about it.

Curiosities of Custom-House Evidence.

The *Tribune* of yesterday made a great parade of a contradiction which its reporter, Allen Leet, was anxious to present to the Senate Committee, and as its reporter testified yesterday, it will get up a hullabaloo today. Let us go back and see the facts. The *Tribune*, in an editorial article, published just before the Committee first met, said, among other things, "To this petition there was no answer, and Leet, Stocking & Co. still have the exclusive control of the General Order storage." As this statement was not true, Mr. Whitelaw Reid was asked by the Committee what his authority was for the statement, and he replied: "The authority was a statement by Col. Leet to Mr. Allen Leet, his cousin, now on the *Tribune*." Col. Leet further said, as his cousin, A. Leet, the *Tribune* reporter states, that he had made a great deal of money out of this business, and excused what were popularly called extortions, by stating that the like had been tolerated under every Administration."

Every one would understand from this, and the *Tribune* intended every one to understand, that Col. Leet not only admitted that he had made a great deal of money out of the General Order business, but that there were "extortions" in that business. Now, let us see what the facts are. Col. Leet, on being sworn, said, "I don't know any such person; I don't know the Mr. Leet in the *Tribune* staff; I never made that statement to any Leet, or to any one else. I fully deny the truth of this statement." So the case stood till yesterday, when the *Tribune's* reporter appeared before the Committee. After swearing to an alleged interview with Col. Leet, in Philadelphia, in 1861, and to two other interviews in 1870 and 1871, when he applied to Col. Leet for employment for a brother-in-law, the *Tribune* Leet proceeded to say that Col. Leet never told him that he had made a great deal of money out of the General Order business, and that the statement of the *Tribune* and its editor was, to that extent, untrue. The *Tribune* Leet further said, that though Col. Leet spoke of "extortions," the conversation had no reference whatever to the General Order business, that the latter subject was not mentioned at all, but that the reference was to general Custom-house matters. After this direct admission that the *Tribune* article was in one respect false, and in another a gross misrepresentation, it is not very important whether *Tribune* Leet and Col. Leet are cousins or not, but it may be as well to add that Col. Leet, being recalled, swore that he was not in Philadelphia at the time *Tribune* Leet says he meet him there, and that he doesn't know him as a cousin; that between 1854 or 1855 and the close of the war he was never in Philadelphia, and consequently did not meet *Tribune* Leet there in 1861, or at any other time; that he never had any genealogy of the Leet family, and consequently never exhibited any to *Tribune* Leet.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

An Attachment Issued Against the Property of Henry R. Conklin, Late Secretary.

Mr. James Dennis, the receiver of the Market Bank, made application to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an attachment against the property of Henry R. Conklin, the former Secretary of the bank. The application was made on affidavits, one of which was by the receiver, in which he says that the late cashier is indebted to the bank in the sum of $125,000, which amount was converted by Conklin to his own use; that Conklin had confessed to such appropriation; that up to Saturday last the latter had been assisting him (the receiver) in relation to the affairs of the bank; that since that time he (Conklin) had not been seen in this City, and it was believed he had absconded.

The other affidavit was sworn to by James S. Carpenter, who stated that Conklin had admitted to him that he had converted $125,000 of the bank funds to his own use, and that at the Grand Hotel on last Sunday Conklin admitted that he intended to go to Canada, but said he would see him the next day; that, failing to see Conklin as promised, deponent called on Monday evening at the latter's residence, and was told that he had left that morning by the Erie Railroad.

The Court granted the attachment.

Another Outrage by the Lowrey Outlaws—Two Ladies Wounded.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Jan. 23.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. W. C. McNeill, about sixty or seventy years of age, living at Moss Neck, in Robeson County, heard a noise in his smoke-house, and upon going out and finding that some one was inside, he asked what they were doing. The reply was, "It is none of your business." Mr. McNeill answered, "I will show you whether it is any of my business or not," and returned to the house for his gun. Securing his weapon he went back into the yard, his wife and daughter, who were, of course, badly frightened, following him as far as the piazza, and trying to dissuade him from interfering with them. Just as they had stepped into the piazza a volley was fired from the robbers in the smoke-house, which resulted in the shooting of Mrs. McNeill in the thigh, and her daughter—a young lady about eighteen or nineteen years old—in the shoulder, but not hurting Mr. McNeill. The young lady is reported to be mortally wounded, but it is believed that Mrs. McNeill will recover. Mr. McNeill recognized the voice of Henry Berry Lowrey in the spokesman of the party, and as there were four shots in the volley fired, it is taken for granted that he had at least three of his gang with him. After the shooting the outlaws retired. No physician could be procured Sunday night, but we learn that Dr. Lewis was to attend the sufferers yesterday morning. Mr. McNeill was the father-in-law of Mr. John Taylor, who was murdered by the outlaws at Moss Neck, and is owner of the mill property at that place. Great excitement prevails throughout the county.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Hall has received a letter directed to the Grand Duke Alexis, to his care.

Pending the action of the State Legislature, municipal matters are at present dull.

Hon. Wm. McMullen, of Toronto, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge Thomas Hunter, of Georgia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Mayor J. W. Barker, of Syracuse, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. F. Wiltree and Major Thomas W. Purdy, of Newburg, are at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, and J. M. Foltz, Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Jos. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Colton will give his fifth free exhibition of laughing gas for ladies, at the Cooper Institute, this afternoon.

The German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans will have a benefit concert this evening, at Steinway Hall.

Controller Green has removed Matthew S. Farrell, Clerk of West Washington Market, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The argument on the Tammany Sachems' injunction has been again adjourned. It is expected to be heard on Monday next.

The remains of a male infant about three months of age, were found by some children in an alleyway at No. 51 Stanton-street, last night.

Gov. E. J. Davis, Adjutant-Gen. Jas. P. Newcomb, Ex-Gov. Hall, and Gen. James Craig, of Missouri; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary Robeson, Ex-Congressman Thos. H. Canfield, of Vermont; Gen. J. C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Gen. L. T. Smith, of Kansas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Women's Typographical Union No. 1 will hold their first calico hop to-night at Irving Hall, Fifteenth-street. O'Brien's full band will be in attendance.

Samuel V. Bartleson was sworn in yesterday at the Custom-house as Keeper of Conover Beacon Light, on the Long Island Coast, in place of Chas. Grosoenger, deceased.

Since the publication of the appeal to the Germans of this country, $350 have been subscribed in aid of Ludwig Feuerbach, the celebrated German author and philosopher.

The question of Prison reform will be discussed at Steinway Hall to-morrow by Horatio Seymour, Gov. Hoffman, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Archbishop McCloskey and others.

Mrs. Margaret Dunnigan, of No. 126 Cherry-street, struck her husband, Dennis, on the head with a stove-cover, last night, inflicting a severe scalp wound. She was locked up.

Michael Bush, of No. 81 South Fifth-avenue, struck his wife, Mary, last night, on the head with a chair, cutting the scalp. He was locked up.

The Board of Police, yesterday, dismissed Patrolman Thomas Doyle of the Fifteenth Precinct, for neglect of duty, and accepted the resignation of Patrolman Isaac McGuire of the Sixth Precinct.

Henrietta Scharmkow, alias Murray, who professes to keep a ladies' boarding-house at No. 175 Bowery, was held to bail at Essex Market, yesterday, in $300, for keeping a disorderly house.

Mrs. Amelia Patten, who was so terribly burned on Monday morning by the explosion of a can of alcohol, at her residence, No. 1,327 Broadway, died on Tuesday evening at Bellevue Hospital.

At Essex Market, yesterday, Charles Berdert was committed without bail to await the result of injuries inflicted on Ernst Shaffer, of No. 144 Delancey-street, whose skull, it is said, has been fractured.

James W. Gerard, Esq., will deliver a public lecture on "The Alps," before the students of the evening High School, Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District met last evening, Capt. John J. Kehoe presiding. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration of Gen. Grant.

John Riley, of No. 697 East Twelfth-street, quarreled with his wife last night, and was struck by her on the head with a dinner-plate, and severely wounded. She was locked up.

A magic lantern exhibition, consisting of a series of Scriptural and miscellaneous views, will be given by Prof. W. H. Maverick to the newsboys of the City at the Home, No. 49 Park-place, this evening.

Thomas McCormick, alias Thomas Brady, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail, at Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of two stab-wounds inflicted by him upon the neck of John Reilly, on Tuesday night.

A reception was given last evening by Dr. George Perrine, at his residence in West Thirty-fifth-street, to Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, the newly-installed rector of Christ Church.

A meeting of the Tax-payers and Citizens' Protective Union of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening at No. 2,240 Third-avenue, Mr. E. H. Brown in the chair. The subject of rapid transit from Harlem to the City Hall was discussed.

In the case of Hart *et al. vs.* Elias F. Milliken, growing out of an oil speculation, which has been on trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, and already noticed in the Times, the jury yesterday found a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $7,377 32.

The party of students, numbering eighteen, who accompanied the Imperial Embassy from Japan, with the intention of enrolling themselves in American colleges, have left San Francisco, and may possibly arrive today in New-York.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, by an overwhelming vote, resolved that the Exchange should be closed at 5 P. M. daily, except Saturdays, and on Saturdays at 4 P. M., and that it should be a misdemeanor to deal in stocks on the street after the Exchange is closed.

A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, on the roof of the unoccupied house, No. 203 Bleecker-street, causing $100 damage. Henry Brengel, a fireman of Engine Company No. 33, had his left hand crushed by the upsetting of the tender while proceeding to the fire.

William and Thomas Hannon, Cornelius Reilley, Archibald Hadden, Frank Ennis, and Edward Connor were sent to the school-ship, yesterday, for having broken into the store of Michael Barrett, at No. 55 Madison-street, on Tuesday night, and stolen fifteen hams.

In the case of Murray against Coulter, to determine the right to the Yorkville Police Justiceship, the day was occupied yesterday by Nelson J. Waterbury in summing up for the plaintiff. The case will probably be given to the jury today under the charge of Judge Brady.

In the case of the New-York Printing Company, which came up before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, the proceedings in bankruptcy were dismissed, and the injunctions on the sale of the Company's property dissolved. The sale will proceed to-morrow.

The fourth annual reunion of the members of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Volunteer Regiment was held last evening at Ittner's Hotel. The members present, fifteen in number, sat down to a supper at 8 o'clock, after which Ex-Gov. Woodford, their former Colonel, addressed the meeting.

Emma Marsh, Jessie Allen, Hattie Crosby and Charles Austin were brought before Justice Bixby, yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 136 West Twenty-sixth-street. Emma Marsh was held for trial, and the others were liberated upon paying fines of $10 each.

An explosion of gas occurred last evening, at No. 658 Broadway, the basement of which is occupied as a restaurant by Chas. Pfaff, caused by Albert Resine, one of the employes, going into the cellar with a light to search for a leakage of gas. Resine was slightly burned about the face and head. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

The United States Circuit Court was occupied, yesterday, with the Jumel Ejectment case. Mr. Shaffer completed his opening in the morning, and documentary evidence was submitted. A few witnesses were examined, but the case appears at present to have scarcely been more than put under way. The public interest continues unabated, and the Court-room was crowded during the entire sitting.

A fight occurred yesterday in the concert saloon No. 157 Chatham-street, during which Cornelius Doyle was slightly cut in the face and Henry Kanol received a severe scalp wound. At about the same time a fight took place in the concert saloon No. 456 Pearl-street, during which Ayre Falicson was severely cut and Henry Hayne was badly beaten. No arrests by the Police in either case.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Herrman in the case of Richard White, who was killed at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, by a Harlem Railroad train, and the jury rendered a verdict "recommending the Harlem Railroad Company to use greater precautions for the protection of persons living on the line of their road or having occasion to cross the rail-track."

LONG ISLAND.

Alonzo A. Lake, of Fort Hamilton, has been appointed "Shore Inspector" for Kings County.

It has been determined to appoint a Committee of Two from each Ward to revise the charter of Long Island City.

A man named Hogg had his feet so badly frozen, while attempting to reach his home on Hog Island, that they had to be amputated.

Warren Hyde, the defaulting ticket agent of the Long Island Railroad, yesterday, gave bonds for $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Phillip Callagher, a junk dealer, residing in Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of buying stolen brass. He was held for trial by Recorder Parcell.

The Hoffman lunacy case, in which Capt. Copeland, of New-York, is an interested party, comes up again before the Lunacy Commissioners and a jury, at Hunter's Point, on Tuesday next.

The South-side Railroad bill, now before the Legislature, authorizes the Company to purchase the old disused Flushing Railroad track, the Far Rockaway Beach Railroad, and the Hunter's Point and South-side Railroad.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest yesterday at Melrose, upon the body of a boy five years old, named David Chueder, who was seized with spasms on Tuesday evening, and died before medical aid could be procured. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by causes unknown to them.

STATEN ISLAND.

Catherine Murphy, aged sixteen months, was burned to death yesterday at New-Brighton, her clothes having taken fire.

Mr. Feedler's gate-house, on the Richmond turnpike, took fire on Tuesday night and was totally consumed, with its contents. Loss $500.

NEW-JERSEY.

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, will be celebrated today by the Burns Clubs of Newark, Jersey City and Orange.

The man who was killed upon the New-Jersey Railroad, in Bergen Cut, on Tuesday, has been identified as Thomas D. Allen, of Burlington, a member of the firm of Allen & Force, grocers.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to rob the house of Mrs. Audlipp, No. 255 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City. One of the robbers was captured, and on being taken to the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as Charles Murray.

The train which left Jersey City at 7:10 last evening, at Marian, ran into an express-wagon, instantly killing the driver and two horses, and demolishing the vehicle. The name of the driver is unknown. Notice was immediately sent to Jersey City, and Coroner Burns took charge of the body.

The Hoboken Common Council has appointed Councilmen Grayer and Williams a committee to go to Trenton, and remain there during the session of the Legislature, and protect the interests of the city. They are to receive a salary of $5 a day, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Harris Mockridge, supposed to be a resident of Newark, was arrested in the Third Precinct of Jersey City yesterday morning, having in his charge 3,000 pounds of pig zinc, which had been stolen from the New-Jersey Zinc Company at the docks at Newark.

On Tuesday afternoon a party of laborers engaged upon an excavation at the foot of Warren-street, Jersey City, unearthed a box containing $800 in counterfeit gold coins. The box also contained dollar and half-dollar stamps and dies for making bogus coin.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance for New-Jersey met at Trenton yesterday, and a large number of delegates were in attendance. Today the State Temperance Alliance, consisting of delegates from all the Temperance organizations in the State, meets at Taylor's Hall. In the evening a general meeting will be held, at which Congressman Fry and Senator Wilson will speak.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Nixon presiding, the argument was commenced on the injunction case of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad against the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, to prevent the latter from bridging the Raritan. Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Scudder, of Jersey City, appeared for the complainants, and Chancellor Williamson and Cortlandt Parker for the defendants. The printed reply to the complaint was read.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Capt. Foxall A. Parker has been ordered to the *Worcester*, as Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Fleet; Midshipman K. M. M. Richards, ordered on torpedo duty; Gunner T. Beacom Watkins, ordered to the *Worcester*; Capt. Stephen C. Hyford, Ordnance Department, has been ordered on duty as instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery at the West Point Military Academy; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to relieve Assistant Surgeon Storrow, who will report for orders; Second Lieut. Samuel J. Marsh, Seventh Cavalry, has resigned—to take effect March 10.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Donau	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 27	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Jan. 25	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1 P. M. For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2 P. M.... For Aspinwall, Panama, and the Central and South Pacific ports, by the *Bienville*, at 10 A. M. For Puerta Plata, San Domingo, Havana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 24.—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Secker, child and infant, Mr. Horton, Mrs. Bonny and child, Miss Bonny, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young, L. D. L. Simonds, J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dorneth, S. Haywood, Hon and Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. H. Robinson, R. J. Anderson, Mr. Smith, J. Mott, J. W. Barnes, A. L. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stoker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Greig, Mrs. C. Lucas, W. J. Vance, wife and infant, C. Hilton, J. J. McKenzie, J. Boyle, Dr. A. R. Robinson, H. A. Gonge, Mrs. C. Oldfield, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Patey, Miss C. Wynne, Mrs. H. B. Goodyear, Mrs. M. Yturbe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers, Mrs. M. Arnold, H. P. Redpath, W. F. Shaffer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:15 | Sun sets......5:15 | Moon rises..5:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:25 | Gov. Island.8:14 | Hell Gate...9:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Alliance, Shute, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship British Navavy, (Br.,) Potter, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Lyra, Corning, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; Jeanie, (Br.,) Staples, Buenos Ayres, Jno. Norton, Jr's., Sons; Sea King, (Br.,) Edwards, Cork, for Falmouth for orders, C. L. Wright & Co.; Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Resoer, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam.

Brigs Camelia and Maria, (Dan.,) Sap, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Meninger, St. John, P. R.; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Wilmington, N. C., S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Cynosure, Pinkhart, Norfolk, Va., Cyrus E. Staple & Co.; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Somers' Point, Overton & Hawkins; Minnie, Hudson, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole; Burdett Hart, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Pierre, Mart, James F. Whitney & Co.; F. G. Russell, Rankin, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Stamfe, Bristol, Eng. Dec. 28, with mdse. and 35 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Fla., 3 ds., with mds. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Northumbria, (Br.,) Fuller, Messina Dec. 1, Palermo 3d; Valencia 19th; and Gibraltar 23d, via Bermuda Jan. 18, with fruit to Henderson Bros.

Ship Lord Strathnairn, (of Liverpool,) Sinclair, Calcutta Oct. 8, and Sands Head 10th, with mdse. to Calvocoressi & Rodocanachi—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 29, St. Helena Dec. 12, and crossed the equator 22d, in long. 30.

Bark Mary Nelson, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Dishon, Singapore Oct. 11, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Had light winds through the Straits; passed Anjier Oct. 27, Java Head 30th, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 3, St. Helena 13th, and crossed the equator 27th, in lon. 30 04.

Bark Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Lasen, Taganrog Oct. 25, and Gibraltar 43 ds., with wool to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Magnet, (N. G.,) Jurgens, Rio Janeiro 73 ds., with coffee to order. Crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 36.

Brig R. S. Hassell, (of Belfast,) Hodgdon, East Harbor, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Left in port bark Alice Carlton, for Boston, in 3 ds.

Brig Gipsy, (Dan.,) Monroe, St. Croix 18 ds., with molasses, &c., to P. Hanford. Left in port Danish frigate Jutland, for Curacoa in 7 ds.; bark Gallilee, for Anguilla, to load for New-York; schr. E. C. Gates, for Jacksonville next day.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Blake, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar, to Tucker & Lightburne—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig A. G. Jewett, (of Buckport,) Reed, New-Orleans 21 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Loretto Fish, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Satilla River, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to Snow & Richardson—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, (of Brookhaven,) Bishop, Wilmington 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, (of Somers' Point, N. J.,) Ireland, Wilmington 6 ds., with naval stores to Biddle, Worth & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. C. H. McDonough, Grace, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to Dibble, Worth & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Pathfinder, (of Gloucester,) Stapleton, Long Harbor, N. F., 14 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. James Bliss, (of Gloucester,) McMillan, Fortune Bay 15 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. B. D. Haskins, (of Gloucester,) York, Grand Menan 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. James G. Farr, (of Gloucester,) Reeves, Fortune Bay 12 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Carrie S. Dagle, (of Gloucester,) Whitman, Round Counter, N. F., 9 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, Mitchell, St. Mary's, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. A. F. Prince, ——, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Smith, —, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robt. Myhan, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Smith, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Freddie L. Porter, Higgins, New-London.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Crawford, Providence.

Schr. Geo. W. Purnell, Post, Stamford.

Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Sandy Point, Grant, Seal Harbor.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Minnie, Errickson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma, Crowell, Stockton, Me.

Schr. Almira Wooley, King, Boston.

Schr. Belle, Sturgess, Providence.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED—Steam-ships Java and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Victor, for New-Orleans.

Below.

By pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5—Bark Fereningen, (Dan.,) Ibsen, from Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Arr. ship Nonamtum, from New-Orleans; barks Western Sea, from Messina; J. A. Brown, from Turks Island; brigs S. Knapp, from Messina; Alba, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—Sld. bark Belle Isle, for Liverpool, and schr. J. A. Potter, for Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—Arr. brig Romania, from Navassa, for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Arr. steamer Juniata, from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York; Huntsville, from New-York. Cld. ships Koomar, for Amsterdam; Colonist, for Liverpool; barks Chas. F. Elwell, for Liverpool, and Gaga, for Genoa.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 24—A. M.—Arr. brig H. Houston, Bonoir 31 ds., for Boston; experienced heavy weather the entire passage; Jan. 10, spoke bark Matilda, from Havana for Havre.

Also arr. brig Lisabel, Galveston, for Boston; schrs. E. H. Oakes, from Salt Cay, for Boston; Mary E. Amsden, Boston, for Baltimore; Kittie Stevens, New-Bedford, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Abbot Devereux, A. D. Henderson, Farragut, Plymouth Rock, E. & L. Cordery.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 21, lat. 1 S., lon. 29 W., signalized an American ship showing fourth pennant, Nos. 3465, from Liverpool for Calcutta.

Same time, spoke ship Cora Linn, (Br.,) from Cardiff for Aden.

Jan. 9, lat. 28, lon. 71, a schr. showing a flag with J. W. Spencer in it, steering S. W.

Oct. 20, in Banka Straits, bark Mountain Laurel, (Br.,) from Singapore for Liverpool.

Same time, bark Maiden Queen, (Br.,) from Foochow for London.

Dec. 13, lat. 17 19 S., lat. 5 16 W., ship French Empire, from Calcutta for Dundee.

Dec. 27, lat. 0 18 S., lon. 30 04, ship Frank Flint, from Bahia for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Arr. steamers Missouri and Tille, from New-York.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 24.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wenke, which left New-York on the 13th, reached this port yesterday, and subsequently sailed for Bremen.

BREST, Jan. 24.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Washington, Capt. Roussan, from New-York Jan. 13, arrived at this port this morning en route for Havre.

The steam-ship Pereire, of the same line, sld. at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for New-York.

TAKE

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TODAY,

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TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

Made to the Bank Department, of the

IRVING

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ASSETS—JAN. 1. 1872.

U. S. Bonds, (par value,)	$914,550 00
N. Y. City Stocks, (par value,)	956,000 00
Bond and Mortgages	724,600 00
Loaned on U. S. Bonds on call.	242,000 00
Interest Earned on Investments	23,005 32
Banking-house, (Real Estate,)	24,000 00
Cash in Bank	89,557 65
Cash in Vault	189,299 10
Total	$3,163,012 12
Dec. 31, '71, Amount due depositors....$2,878,745 50	
Jan. 1, '72, int. Credited to depositors. 81,205 78	
Net surplus.... 203,060 84	
Total,	$3,163,012 12

Sworn to before

W. C. KING, Notary Public.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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